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A NEW CYCLE OF CATHAY

TUESDAY, the fifth of February, 1924, was not only the Chinese New Year's Day but the beginning of a new Cycle of sixty years as well. "Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay," wrote Tennyson in Locksley Hall. Whether the poet realized that the Chinese cycle is of sixty years' duration only may be doubted since he chose merely a half century with which almost contemptuously to compare it. Perhaps Lord Tennyson felt that Europe was so much more active and progressive than China, but if this were the case times have changed since Locksley Hall was written, for China is now asserting her claim to describe herself as "the heir of all the ages, in the foremost files of time" along with the countries of Europe and those of the other continents of the world.

THE Cycle system is claimed by the Chinese to have originated in the time of Huang Ti, the Yellow Emperor who, according to legend, ruled over the "Blackhaired" people from B. C. 2698 to 2598. To him also are ascribed the invention of pottery, wheeled conveyances, armor, ships, and other civilization-perfecting objects. The Cycle is supposed to have been established by him in the year 2637 B. C., and the one just completed was therefore the seventy-sixth cycle. According, however, to the Shu Ching, or Shoo King, popularly known as the Canon or Book of History arranged by Confucius, the Emperor Yao (2356-2255 B. C.) determined the summer and winter solstices with the aid of skilful astronomers; he also calculated the length of the year and brought in the intercalary month. Each year in the Chinese Cycle is known by a name of two Characters which are taken, the one from one of the Ten Heavenly Stems, and the other from the Twelve Earthly Branches. The year just ended, the last of the Cycle, was known as the Kuei Hai; the one now beginning is the Chia Tzu. "The system is attributed to Huang-ti, 2637 B. C.," says Couling in his Encyclopedia Sinica (p. 137), "but it is certain that before the Han dynasty, B. C. 206, there is no evidence of the stems and branches being used to mark years but only days and hours, etc. . . ." Buddhism in its spread throughout the Middle Kingdom invented twelve spirits who are considered as rulers of the Cycle. These are known as Yuan chia, or Yuan ch'en. The Twelve Earthly Branches mentioned above have twelve animals associated with them which are used to mark the years of a Cycle. In order these are the Rat, Ox, Tiger, Hare, Dragon, Snake, Horse, Monkey, Fowl, Dog, and Pig. Age is often given in this country by reference to the animal which marked the year of birth. According to the distinguished French Sinologue, Edouard Chavannes, the Cycle was invented by Turkic tribes and introduced into China by the Hsiung Nu, or Western Tartars of Mongolia who

are first heard of in 318 B. C. The Hsiung Nu are the supposed ancestors of the Huns and Turks, and at one time occupied the northeastern part of Shansi province. The Cycle system is also said to have been carried into Egypt and there modified when that land became a province of the Roman Empire.

THE Chinese people have been looking forward with more than the usual anticipation to the dawning of this new year, for much is hoped from the beginning of another Cycle. Superstition is almost bound to play a part in a system of chronology such as that in vogue in China. The arrangement of Characters and of intercalary months which come in a lunar calendar are considered by the people to be of great significance. For example the Boxer Year, 1900, was known as the Keng Tzu year. The aged diarist, His Excellency Ching Shan, quoted by Messrs. Bland and Backhouse in their life of the empress-dowager, wrote on January 31, 1900: "This year will witness many strange events; the people all say so. The eighth month is intercalary which, in a year that has 'Keng' for its cyclical character, has ever been an evil omen." Last year, the Kuei Hai, was looked upon as one which was unlikely to bring good fortune in its wake—it was not, for instance, considered to be an auspicious year for marriage. The Cycle just past was as a whole an unhappy one for the country. The last years of the preceding Cycle saw the humiliation of China at the hands of the English and French military forces, the fall of Canton, the captivity of Commissioner Yeh, the surrender of Peking, the burning of the magnificent Summer Palace at Yuan Ming Yuan, and the flight of the Imperial Court with the subsequent death of the Emperor Hsienfeng. This last was followed as every one knows by the enthronement of the last powerful Manchu ruler—a woman at that, the Dowager Empress Tsu Hsi. The Cycle just ended witnessed greater degradation still. Opening in 1864, it witnessed confusion worse confounded: struggle with Russia over Ili, with France over Tonkin, with Japan over Korea, and later over Manchuria and Shantung, the practical temporary loss of Manchuria and Thibet, the scramble for concessions, the Boxer Rebellion, the fall of the Manchu Dynasty, the erection of a pseudo Republic with the rise of militarism and banditry on a scale almost greater than ever before.

ON the other hand, although an even balance cannot be struck, the establishment of the Maritime Customs, the enunciation of the doctrine of the Open Door, the slow spread of modern ideas of government, the growth of mechanical industry, social reform, the Washington Conference, the restitution of Shantung—may be placed on the credit side of the ledger. Little wonder, however, that the people of China anticipate a happier state of affairs, since many feel that worse could scarcely develop, from the coming of a new Cycle. Traditionally the first year of a Cycle is one of prosperity as traditionally the last year is one of hardship and misfortune. If tradition was carried out during the past year, why should it not be carried out in the year to come? Evil fortune should be followed by good, and hard times by prosperity. The silk, rice, and tea harvests, and foreign and domestic trade are expected to be better than the average this year—and surely they ought to be in order to balance the unhappiness and hard times of recent years. From the point of view of psychology optimism in matters such as these and in a period such as the present one is an excellent thing. Extreme caution whether based

on superstition and ignorance or on actual knowledge of conditions has a bad effect on material progress. The influence of example, faith, and cheerfulness cannot be over-estimated in the material any more than it can in the immaterial or spiritual aspects of life. The foreigners in China sympathize heartily with their Chinese friends in looking forward to the beginning of an era of progress, peace, and prosperity ab the opening of a new Cycle of Cathay.

ILLEGAL TAXATION AND TARIFF DUTIES IN CHINA

MUCH has been printed in the newspapers recently both in China and abroad regarding the threat of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, one of the Chinese Southern leaders to seize the revenues of the Chinese Maritime Customs collected at the Canton station and of the foreign naval demonstration participated in by America, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan at that place in order to prevent Dr. Sun from carrying out his threat. The reason for the action of the Powers at Canton was based upon the fact that the Chinese customs revenues are a guarantee of the foreign debt of the Chinese Government and if the foreign nations had permitted Dr. Sun to carry out his threat the whole customs and financial administration of the Chinese Republic would have broken down, for the natural reason that other provinces in rebellion against Peking such as Chekiang and Manchuria would have quickly followed the precedent of Kwangtung province where Canton is located. As a matter of fact Dr. Sun himself only holds a small part of Kwangtung province, so that if the Powers had agreed to his contention, they would in justice have been forced to divide the customs funds collected in this province between Dr. Sun and his political rival General Chen Chiung-ming who is said to control more of its territory than does Dr. Sun.

THE Canton incident was important for the reason that it served to concentrate attention upon the taxation problem in China; upon the relationship of taxation to the present disturbed political situation of China and her treaty relations with the foreign Powers. Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, American Minister to China who was in Canton at the time of the naval demonstration, made the following statement regarding the taxation problem upon his return to Peking:

"But Kwangtung province is not the only one in which there is a danger of collision with foreign nations. The rights of foreigners as guaranteed by treaty with China have for some time past been violated by the authorities of the Independent Province of Chekiang. As is well known, the taxes to be levied upon foreign goods imported into China are fixed by treaty, yet last year the authorities of Chekiang Province levied an additional tax of 20 per cent on cigarettes and several other provinces have since followed that illegal precedent. If Chekiang can ignore the treaties, defy foreign nations and enforce and collect an unwarranted tax on cigarettes, she can do the same thing on cotton, steel, oil or any other commodity imported into the province from America or any other foreign country. And what Chekiang does every other province in China can do also. Nor can there be any doubt in such matters, for a number of provinces have followed the baneful precedent of Chekiang in imposing a 20 per cent tax on cigarettes. Imagine then this system of illegal provincial taxation fully developed and applied not only to cigarettes, but to all goods imported from abroad—and it is obvious that foreign trade will be greatly impaired if not completely destroyed, in all areas outside of the treaty ports. Trade with the interior, which it is the object of the treaties to safeguard and encourage, would gradually decline and disappear.

"The illegal cigarette tax of Chekiang has therefore in it the promise and potency of highly dangerous results. Foreign nations cannot be expected to endure this lawless interference, with their trade—this violation of their rights. How can the danger be averted? First the Peking Government, which is the only government recognized by foreign governments as responsible to them, may be able to exercise influence or perhaps to exert control. Second, the Province of Chekiang itself, may repeal the obnoxious legislation. If neither of these steps is taken foreigners may have to protect their rights in Chekiang as they are now doing in Canton. Some remedial action is called for without delay for the Province of Chekiang having levied this illegal tax is in the enforcement of it, now interfering with the distribution system which foreign dealers have built up at the cost of much effort and money....."

THE above statement by the American Minister gives some idea of the situation of chaos which exists in China in respect to taxation not only of goods imported from abroad, but also upon native goods. Outside of the maritime customs which is an organ of foreigners and is still administered by foreigners and the Salt Gabelle in which foreigners also have a considerable administrative influence, China had never modernized her taxation system. Internal taxation barriers or *likin* stations exist everywhere not only at provincial boundaries but also between cities. These stations are farmed out by the government to the highest bidders in much the same manner as obtained in mediaeval Europe. Owing to the entrenched interests of those who collect the taxes, and benefit by them the Chinese Government has been able to effect reforms only through foreign assistance. The present attempt on the part of certain provincial officials, now claiming to be "independent" of the Central Government and in consequence not bound by the treaties, to assess illegal taxes on foreign goods is not new. When foreign merchandise was first brought to China the difficulty immediately arose because the officials in the coast and border cities saw in the foreign merchandise a new field for taxation and to make matters worse there was no uniformity—no published schedules—in fact nothing but a desire to "squeeze" the foreign trader or the Chinese handling foreign goods.

THE Associated American Chambers of Commerce of China at their meeting on October 16 and 17 of last year adopted the following resolution regarding the present taxation muddle:

"Various treaties between China and the foreign powers have put a limitation upon the taxation of imported goods, without regard to their nature. Any taxation levied in excess of those provided for in these treaties is therefore a violation of the said treaties. The first exception to this principle appears in the Washington Agreement in the provision that has been made for the levying of a tax on luxuries. It therefore applies that any violation of treaties by the illegal taxation of any article of commerce jeopardises the principal established by treaty and would further establish a precedent which might be extended to all importations.

"Under the treaties, when goods are imported into China they may be shipped from treaty ports to the interior under transit pass, the payment for which exempts goods from all other taxation. This however, has been a point in dispute between the Chinese Government and foreign powers, the Chinese claiming that when goods reach their destination they are subject to additional taxes. This position has been strongly contested by the various Legations and the maintenance of the spirit of the treaties has been insisted upon although the Government does not successfully exercise its authority over all the provinces.

"Under the provisions of the treaties providing for the use of the transit pass the shipper is given the option of either using the transit pass or shipping his goods to the interior without a transit pass, paying instead the local taxes. When the tax is paid by the use of the transit pass the funds are put into the regular Customs revenues which are hypothecated for certain purposes.

Taxes paid in this form do not directly reach the provincial Governments or any other branch of the Central Government than the Customs. Certain provinces, however, have fixed the local taxes at such rates as would induce shippers to forward their goods without transit passes thus benefitting the particular locality. The effect of the treaties has therefore been to make the cost of the transit pass the limit of taxation on any article of commerce shipped into the interior. The treaties also provide that trade in the treaty ports be free from taxation so that the only taxes a merchant has to consider are those levied upon his goods when they leave the treaty port.

But in spite of treaty obligations and special agreements arrived at between the Chinese Government and several Legations, various provinces have illegally imposed further taxes on certain commodities not only in the interior districts but even in treaty ports. The action of these provinces has been strongly protested by the British and American Legations both to the Peking Government and thru the consulates to the provincial authorities. The Peking authorities have admitted the illegality of the action on the part of the provinces but declare themselves helpless to enforce the rights and obligations created by the treaties and agreements made thru the Legations. But as these violations of the rights of foreign merchants established a precedent which may be followed and extended by military leaders in all sections of the country in order to secure funds for the maintenance of their armies: therefore, in view of the action taken at the Washington Conference wherein it is provided that a Special Conference is to be held in China for the purpose of revising China's customs revenues by the addition of a 2-1/2 per cent surtax on ordinary commercial goods and a 5 per cent surtax on luxuries, the Associated American Chambers of Commerce of China recommend that the American Delegation to the Special Conference in association with the other delegations from the various nations give serious consideration to this matter of illegal taxation before agreeing to China's request for further increases in the customs tariff.

THE action of the Washington Conference in respect to this matter of customs revision and abolition of *likin* is covered in the "Treaty Between the Nine Powers Relating to Chinese Customs Tariff," adopted unanimously by the nine powers (including China) represented at the meeting. This treaty provided for the revision of the Chinese customs to an effective five per cent *ad valorem* in accordance with the treaty provisions—which has already been accomplished—and it also provided for a Special Conference to be held in China and attended by representatives of the various governments which signed the treaty and such others as may desire to participate and may adhere to the present treaty. This Special Conference which was supposed to meet in China "within three months after the coming into force of the present treaty, on a day and place to be designated by the Chinese Government," has never met although two years have elapsed since the treaty was signed. "The Special Conference shall have power," according to the Treaty "to consider the interim provisions to be applied prior to the abolition of *likin* and the fulfilment of the other conditions laid down in the articles of the treaties and it shall authorize the levying of a surtax on dutiable imports as from such date, for such purposes, and subject to such conditions as it may determine. The surtax will be at a uniform rate of 2½ per centum *ad valorem* provided, that in case of certain articles of luxury which, in the opinion of the Special Conference, can bear a greater increase without unduly impeding trade, the total surtax may be increased but may not exceed 5 per centum *ad valorem*." In addition to this the same treaty provides for a further revision of the customs duties at the expiration of four years following the completion of the aforesaid immediate revision in order that the duties assessed may correspond to the *ad valorem* rates and following this

revision there shall be for the same purpose periodic revisions of the customs schedule of duties on imports into China every seven years, in lieu of the decennial revision authorized by the existing treaties with China.

IN addition to this action of the Washington Conference in respect to customs revision and the abolition of *likin* the Conference also took another action which in its application may be the most important of all. This was the resolution unanimously adopted on February 4, 1922 providing for a "Board of Reference for Far Eastern Questions." This resolution reads in part as follows:

"Desiring to provide a procedure for dealing with questions that may arise in connection with the execution of the provisions of Articles III and V of the Treaty to be signed in Washington on February 6, 1922, with reference to their general policy designed to stabilize conditions in the Far East, to safeguard the rights and interests of China and to promote intercourse between China and the other Powers upon the basis of equality of opportunity, there shall be established in China a Board of Reference to which any questions arising in connection with the execution of the Articles may be referred for investigation and report. The Special Conference provided for in Article II of the Customs treaty shall formulate for the approval of the Powers concerned a detailed plan for the constitution of the Board."

AS stated above these various treaties which were signed at the Washington Conference almost exactly two years ago have not been put into effect, for the reason that France has not ratified them. In view of the fact that much of the disorder and trouble which has developed in China since the close of the Washington Conference has been due to the failure on the part of the Powers to put the treaties and resolutions into effect, the following resolution which was also adopted at the annual meeting of the Associated American Chambers of Commerce of China is of special interest:

"Owing to the failure of the unanimous ratification of the various treaties and resolutions adopted at the Washington Conference the United States has made no move toward bringing into effect the Washington Conference decisions. In view of the serious situation which has developed in China as a result of the continued serious internal disorder the practical effect has been to damage the prestige of the United States which nation took the lead in the call and deliberations of the Washington Conference. Unless all Governments concerned ratify the Washington Conference treaties without further delay the Associated American Chambers of Commerce of China recommend that the United States Government take up this question with the Governments prepared to adopt a united policy in respect to the protection of their nationals and the general improvement of conditions in this country."

"Inasmuch as America took the lead in calling the Washington Conference and in directing its discussions it is to be expected that this leadership on the part of the United States is to be maintained, otherwise the prestige which accrued to America as a result of the Washington Meeting is likely to be lost."

Woodrow Wilson Dead

EX-PRESIDENT Woodrow Wilson expired the morning of February 3 in Washington. He died from exhaustion following an attack of indigestion. The remote and real cause of his death was the general breakdown Wilson suffered in 1920. He never regained his health. He was buried without ceremonial but with highest honors on February 6. Expressions of condolence came to Washington from all parts of the world.

Woodrow Wilson was born at Staunton, Virginia, on December 28, 1856. He was the son of the Rev. Joseph R. and Jessie Woodrow Wilson, and was of Scotch-Irish ancestry on both sides. In early life, Mr. Wilson chose the law as his profession and as preparation for it, attended Davidson College in North Carolina, where he was awarded a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1875. Four years later, he obtained his Master of Arts degree at Princeton University,

and then studied law in the University of Virginia, with special post-graduate work at Johns Hopkins University. At the University of Virginia he was awarded the degree of Doctor of Laws, and at Johns Hopkins, Doctor of Philosophy.

In 1882, Mr. Wilson began the practice of law at Atlanta, Georgia, but after two years of private practice, he turned to educational work, and in 1885 accepted an assistant professorship in political economy and history at Bryn Mawr College, a position which he held for three years. From Bryn Mawr he went to Wesleyan University, where he remained for two years, leaving to accept the chair of jurisprudence and political economy at his alma mater, Princeton.

For a period of almost twenty years, Mr. Wilson was intimately associated with the history of Princeton and gained recognition as one of America's leading educators. On August 1, 1902, Dr. Wilson was elected president of Princeton and retained that post until October, 1910, when he resigned to become governor of the state of New Jersey.

In 1910, as the gubernatorial nominations approached, Col. Harvey and other leaders in the "stand-pat" ranks of New Jersey Democracy, started the Wilson boom.

In the campaign which followed, Wilson first showed himself a brilliant orator and political campaigner. Despite the normal Republican majority in the state, he carried the election by a sweeping majority and was installed as governor. His record in this office soon attracted nation-wide attention, and long before the nominating conventions of 1912, he had attained prominence throughout the nation as presidential candidate.

In the campaign Wilson was opposed by President Taft and former President Roosevelt, the latter having led a bolt from the Republican party following the "steam-roller" tactics of the Republican convention in nominating President Taft. Largely because of the split in the Republican ranks, Mr. Wilson was elected, coming in ahead of Roosevelt and Taft.

From the very outset, Mr. Wilson was confronted with a series of trying situations. First of these was the trouble in Mexico.

Then Europe became involved in the great war. America was a hotbed of propaganda. On all sides efforts were being made to have Wilson announce a definite stand. This he refused to do, even after the loss of American lives in the sinking of the *Lusitania*, and despite constant pressure, Wilson confined himself to addressing notes to Berlin.

In the presidential elections of 1916, Wilson, a candidate to succeed himself, won by the narrowest of margins on a platform whose chief plank was, "He kept us out of war."

But despite his personal disinclination to see America engage in the strife in Europe, Mr. Wilson finally found his hand forced and when he did act, shortly after his inauguration as President for the second term, he immediately threw the whole resources of the American nation into the struggle.

When Germany sued for peace, it was to President Wilson that she addressed her pleas. Wilson had already enunciated his famous "Fourteen Points," and it was on this basis that the armistice was arranged.

Regarding Wilson's efforts at the Versailles conference few, if any, are in a position to judge. He upset all precedents by personally going to Europe to arrange for the peace, and his was the dominant figure throughout the Versailles conference.

Returning to America from a second trip to Europe, Mr. Wilson found himself up against a "determined band of men" in the United States Senate, who had agreed to use every means at their disposal to block America's sanction to the treaty which he had arranged and to the League of Nations which he had fathered. It was then that he decided on a direct appeal to the nation. Starting from Washington on a speaking tour which was to have covered the entire continent and included 150 addresses Mr. Wilson already a "sick man" as a result of his years of constant activity, broke down completely in Kansas, and was rushed back to the capital. In the 1920 presidential elections, the American people emphatically rejected Wilsonism.

There followed seemingly endless months of complete collapse, and Wilson, though somewhat recovered in later years, never regained his full vigor.

Mr. Wilson gained wide recognition as a writer on political and economic subjects. Among his many works are: Congressional Government; A Study in American Politics; The State—Elements of Historical and Practical Politics; Division and Reunion; An Old Master and Other Political Essays; Mere Literature and Other Essays; George Washington; A History of the American People; Constitutional Government in the United States; The State—Elements of Historical and Practical Politics; Free Life; The New Freedom; When a Man Comes to Himself; On Being Human.

Educating China's Illiterate Millions

BY Y. C. JAMES YEN, B. A., M. A.

THE editor of a well-known Chinese paper says that China is a "Republic without citizens" (有民國而無國民). Knowing the tragic story of the Republic through the past 12 years, who would challenge the truth of the statement? That China has one-fourth of the world's population is a fact familiar to all. But eight out of every ten cannot read a letter or write a name. Millions upon millions even today have not the least idea whether their country is a monarchy or a democracy! Concerning the state or government they are blind, deaf and dumb.

Can these illiterate masses form any intelligent public opinion or exercise any real control over the affairs of the nation? Is there any surprise that there should be official corruption and political anarchy on the one hand, and suffering, poverty and lawlessness on the other? Can there be any problem confronting China today more fundamental and more pressing than the problem of illiteracy? Her illiterate millions must be educated and educated soon if democracy is to prove a blessing to herself and to mankind.

The Classical Language and Literary Revolution

The main, if not the sole, reason that accounts for the overwhelming percentage of illiteracy in China (where learning and scholarship is universally revered by high and low alike) is the extreme difficulty of the classical language. For centuries it had been the only recognized literary medium. It is as different from the spoken language as Latin is from English. To learn to use it with any degree of proficiency means a life time of study. This at once puts it beyond the reach of the common man.

Thanks to the Literary Revolution, it succeeded in substituting the Pei Hua (spoken language) for the classical language for all literary purposes. This literary war began early in 1917 and went on for two years. Following that opposition gradually died down. Since 1919 the Pei Hua has spread throughout the length and breadth of the land. Not only are standard works on philosophy and sociology published in Pei Hua, but by virtue of its very simple and natural style, the number of novels, periodicals, weeklies, and dailies has been multiplied many times. It is practically accepted as the National Language, or Kuo Yu of China, today.

That the adoption of Pei Hua simplifies considerably the process of learning the Chinese language needs no explanation. But the bigger problem of teaching the 320 million illiterates to read the language still remains. It is estimated that to make education universal throughout China ten million schools with fifteen million more teachers are needed. At the present rate of development of educational facilities how many generations would it take before even a fraction of the illiterate millions could have a chance? In the meantime, what is to be done?

It seemed that the problem might be tackled effectively by means of the following processes.

An Educational Tool

Confucius has well said: "The mechanic who wishes to do his work well must first sharpen his tools." The illiterates too must have a tool and keep it sharp. In order to make the educational tool sharp and practical it ought to at least fulfil these requirements: (1) It must be a tool that will enable the illiterate to acquire a maximum vocabulary within a minimum time and at a minimum cost. The reason for this is obvious: on the one hand, the average illiterate, having to struggle for his rice cannot afford four or five years in school and on the other there is scarcely any money available for education. (2) The vocabulary thus acquired must consist only of the characters of Pei-hua most frequently used in everyday life.

With these qualities in mind, the members of the Popular Education Section of the National Committee of the Y. M. C. A. of China set to work. For a clearer understanding of the work, it may be necessary to point out here that the popular education work of the National Committee owes its origin and inspiration to the Army Y. M. C. A. work, conducted under the auspices of the National War Work Council, U. S. A., for the Chinese Labor Corps in France during the World War. Those two hundred thousand laborers, coming from all walks of life, were fairly representative of the rank and file of a large portion of China's illiterate millions. The writer and his colleague, Mr. Daniel C. Fu, had the privilege of serving them in the "huts" as educational secretaries and

of starting the first Chinese paper issued in their behalf, known as the *Laborers' Weekly* (駐法華工週報). This intimate contact with the so-called "Lower Classes" had revealed to them the undreamed-of possibilities in these men and had enabled them to realize as never before the gigantic problem of the illiterate millions confronting their home land. Right there and then they decided to give their lives to the task of educating and uplifting the masses. After several years of study and investigation the tool finally developed was one thousand "Foundation Characters" selected out of Pei Hua literature after a long process of tests and experiments. Each character is a jewel which has attained its position among the coveted thousand by fierce competition and by its ability to prove that it can be used in a sufficient number of combinations. The research work on "Determination of the Vocabulary of the Common People" conducted by the College of Education, National South Eastern University, Nanking, under the leadership of Prof. H. C. Chen, was an invaluable help in determining the final thousand.

Based upon this vocabulary four readers called "People's Thousand Character Lessons" (平民千字課) were prepared. In each reader there are twenty-four lessons containing ten to eleven characters in each lesson. The number of lessons is especially planned for the twenty-four week days in a month.

Each lesson is divided into three parts, a picture, a reading exercise of the characters which describe the picture and individual new characters. The picture which the illiterate students know and understand is thus used to introduce the unknown characters in the reading exercise. The time required for the completion of this course is *four months of class room work of one and one-half hours each week day*. Mastery of this course will give the common man a foundation knowledge of the Pei Hua and will enable him to write simple business letters, keep accounts and read simple newspapers intelligently.

Educational Campaign

Having worked out the tool the next logical step was to discover some device by which it would be put into effective operation. It was clearly understood that in promoting mass education of this kind no spasmodic or individual attempts would be of much avail. *Organized and cooperative efforts* are indispensable.

A popular educational campaign aims at enlisting as many volunteer workers as possible and co-ordinating all the forces available in any given community. Responsibilities like finance, and staff for the campaign are placed entirely on the local leaders: for this is a campaign not only to educate the illiterate that they may become good and intelligent citizens, but also one to educate the rich and the literate to share their possessions, both material and intellectual, with their less-privileged fellow-citizens. They may do this by making contributions to the campaign fund and by volunteering to serve as teachers, superintendents or in other capacities required by the campaign.

In order to test the value and the practicability of the educational tool and the campaign plan, Changsha, a typical Chinese city in Hunan province, was chosen for the first experiment.

The Changsha Campaign

The purpose of the campaign was to start a forward movement toward making Changsha 100% literate by arousing popular enthusiasm for the idea and by demonstrating the method. The goal originally chosen for the first term was "One thousand illiterates to learn to read and write one thousand characters in four months" by spending one to one and a half hours each week-day.

At the invitation of the Changsha Y. M. C. A. a city-wide mass meeting was called. A general committee of seventy leading members of the city, representing business men, college presidents, editors, officials, guild leaders, pastors, teachers and students was organized. Out of this general committee five sub-committees on finance, recruiting teachers, recruiting pupils, securing class rooms and publicity respectively were appointed to set up the campaign.

For publicity the Committee used 150 posters picturing China's problem of illiteracy and the need for education; 500 official proclamations issued by the Governor urging all citizens, old and young to avail themselves of the opportunity to learn; 26,000 dodgers giving information concerning the "People's Schools," and much daily newspaper material. There were held two large meetings of shop masters, chiefly from the manual trades, a mass meeting for the whole city with the Governor presiding and a general parade of college and middle school students who carried large banners and lanterns with such suggestive and stirring sentences as these:

"An illiterate man is a blind man." "Is your son blind?" "Can you endure to see three-fourths of China go blind?" "Illiterate China, suffering China!"

For recruiting purposes the city was divided into seventy-five districts. Teams of students were organized, trained and sent with registration card and other necessary literature to visit the shops and homes, one by one, district by district. The work was surprisingly successful. Recruiting had to be called off after two-thirds of the districts were canvassed, for in three afternoons the teams recruited 1400 men and boys.

Eighty teachers were recruited from the teaching staff of government, mission, and private schools. These teachers kept on with their regular school work during the day and taught one and a half hours each evening. They received no salary, but \$4.00 per month was allowed each for ricksha fare. Because of the special requirements several training classes in methods of teaching, conducting games and singing were held for these volunteer teachers. In their work they devoted one hour each evening to the lesson and the rest of the time was divided between moral addresses, singing and playing.

Over sixty buildings were secured in all sections of the city. Primary schools, churches, guild halls, temples, club houses, private residences, police stations, and the Y.M.C.A. were all utilized. The teachers themselves elected the president and four supervisors. These in turn were assisted by secretaries to provide the necessary supervision. One of the devices used for encouraging study and attendance was the wearing of badges which were graded according to the colors of the Chinese flag. Successful students of the monthly examination were awarded one of the badges according to the number of characters they learned; miniature monthly commencement exercises were held to which students, shop masters, families and friends were invited.

Commencement

The school term lasted from March to July 1922. Of the 1400 enrolled 1200 boys and men attended the classes to the very last day of the term and took the final examination. Nine hundred sixty-seven passed successfully and were given certificates by the Governor of the Province on the 20th of July when the graduating exercises were elaborately celebrated.

In this Changsha campaign the ages of students ranged from 6 to 42 years. Of the 1400 men and boys enrolled 81.1 per cent were between the ages of 10 and 20.

When the students were asked to name their trades or professions it was found that out of the 846 registered 285 were laborers, 150 small business apprentices, and among the 55 different lines represented there were tailors, gardeners, ricksha coolies, carpenters, cobblers, silver-smiths, scavengers, policemen, varnishers, coir-workers, chairbearers, blacksmiths, coppersmiths, dyers, vegetable-sellers, fishermen, barbers, cooks, fire cracker makers, butchers, distillers, weavers, laundrymen, spectacle makers, lumber-dealers, carters, rice-shop workers, tile dealers, pig buyers, fuel gatherers, iron-mongers, herbalists and bakers.

This March-to-July campaign as an experiment was a satisfying success. As the final goal of the educational campaign was to make the city of Changsha 100 per cent literate the process of enrolling new illiterates from term to term was to continue until that goal was reached. In September of the same year Changsha started its fall work with an enrollment of 1500 new students. After four months of study another final examination was held and 1010 passed successfully. The town once more celebrated a big commencement in the usual Chinese manner!

The Chefoo Campaign

The success of the Changsha campaign gave the promoters encouragement to try experiments in other parts of China. The next center chosen was Chefoo in the province of Shantung, the province in which China's great sage, Confucius, was born. As in Changsha, the Chefoo Y. M. C. A. promoted the campaign. The plan adopted in Chefoo was practically the same as that used in the Changsha campaign. A General Committee of leading citizens was organized and the same five sub-committees were elected.

The whole town was back of the campaign. Shops were closed on the day of the opening mass meeting. The attendance proved to be so big that it was necessary to hold simultaneous meetings in two places, the largest guildhall and the largest theater in town. The meetings were immediately followed by a city-wide educational parade in which more than 15,000 business men, students (both men and women), gentry, scholars and artisans participated.

Over three hundred high school boys and girls and students of normal schools volunteered to serve as recruiters. Fifty-two teams were organized and sent out to canvass the fifty-two districts as mapped out by the Recruiting Committee. In two days' time the boy teams enrolled over 1400 boys and men and the girl teams over 600 girls and women. The young-

est of those enrolled was seven and the oldest sixty-seven years of age. As in Changsha, however, the great majority of the pupils were of the adolescent age. One hundred teachers were recruited, seventy men and thirty women. These teachers likewise received no salary: they agreed to teach for the regular school term of four months one and a half hours each evening. Altogether fifty People's Schools were established in different parts of the city.

Of the two thousand students enrolled, over one thousand and six hundred attended the classes till the last day. Final examinations were held July 29th and 30th, 1923. On August 1st the city celebrated the biggest commencement in all the history of the province. Mme. Hsung-hsi-ling, wife of the ex-premier, was the chief commencement speaker. One thousand one hundred and forty seven students received their diplomas, seven hundred and seventy-five men and boys, three hundred and seventy-two women and girls. The presence of so many women graduates was both unique and inspiring. The slogan of the Chefoo campaign was "To make Chefoo one hundred percent literate within five years."

The Kashing Experiment

While the Changsha and Chefoo campaigns were in progress an experiment of great significance was being conducted in the Kashing High School, Kashing, Chekiang Province. It was born of the desperate realization that China has more than three hundred million illiterates and that, if they are to be reached, larger numbers of students must be handled by each teacher than was possible by the class room method. A scheme of visual instruction using the stereopticon was worked out. By this method an experienced teacher could be assigned to a class of two hundred in one room.

The entire lesson for the evening was thrown on the screen. There first appeared to the delight of every eye, a colored picture illustrating the character lesson. All the ingenuity of the teacher was brought to bear in making this picture a part of the pupil's life. This was done by skillful questions which drew out the vocabulary in the lesson. Then appeared the character lesson which was explained and taught by the teacher, sentence by sentence. Finally came the individual new characters which were enormously magnified. After repeated drills, slide by slide and character by character, lights were thrown on for further review. Each student began to review the entire lesson (which had appeared on the screen) in his text book. Meanwhile slates were brought out and each learned to write the characters he had seen magnified on the screen.

As Prof. C. H. Robertson who observed the experiment says: "A powerful sub-conscious action was induced by means of many contacts; eyes see the graphic material, ears hear the voice of the teacher, throats repeat, minds grasp meanings, the hand writes and one hundred ninety-nine other voices pound on the ear drums in unison. The results are most amazing. Students eat, dream and sleep Chinese characters. They come thru rain, flood and mud and will not be denied."

At the end of the term we are forced to the conclusions that not only can large numbers, (200 to 500) be handled by one teacher but that the work can be carried forward on this quantity basis with greater speed and with higher grade results than the individual small class.

On July 21, 1923, after four months' of study of one hour a day, there was held in the Kashing City Hall the most remarkable graduation ever seen in the little Southern town. More than seven hundred people attended. The Mayors of Kashing and Kashing were present to give out the diplomas and prizes.

Inspired by the results of the experiment, the leaders of Kashing have since organized a special committee for popular education with the richest man in town as chairman. The committee is running four "Lantern Schools" which are scheduled to celebrate the second graduation on January 19, 1924.

The Hangchow Campaign

Under the leadership of the Y. M. C. A., Hangchow launched a city-wide campaign last September. The campaign plan adopted was practically the same as that in Changsha and Chefoo. However, in one particular it was unique; namely instead of the College and Middle School students recruiting the illiterates, the police force volunteered for service. Over 800 strong turned out and canvassed the city. It was not long before they enrolled more illiterates than could be handled.

One thousand six hundred sixty-six illiterates, 1223 men and boys, 445 women and girls were enrolled. Their ages ranged from twelve to sixty. One hundred and two volunteer teachers were enlisted and taught in eighty-four schools. One thousand four hundred and twenty-nine students received diplomas from the mayor at a commencement held January 20, this year.

National Popular Educational Association (中華平民教育促進會)

It was natural that the results of these (above mentioned) experiments in Popular Education should attract the attention of many of the leading educators and social workers of the country. Among them are Mme. Hsuing-hsi-ling, Drs. W. T. Tao, Yuan-hsi-tao, Huh Sih, and Huang Yen-pei. At the call of Mme. Hsuing, these gentlemen together with several others met for two consecutive days in Shanghai last May, to discuss ways and means of extending the movement for Popular Education throughout the country. As a result of the meeting, a pre-organization committee was formed with a view to establishing a national association to promote the work.

With the cooperation of the National Association for the Advancement of Education, a National Convention on Popular Education was called by this committee in Tsing-hua College, Peking, Aug. 20-25, 1923. Twenty provinces including Chahar and Hei-lung-kiang were represented. The spirit of unity and the earnestness of the delegates was something unknown in previous National Conferences. The result of their five-day meeting was the organization of the National Popular Education Association (中華平民教育促進會) which was formally inaugurated on August 26, with its headquarters in Peking. The association has a National Board of Directors which is composed of two representatives elected from each province. Madame Hsuing-Hsi-Ling was elected as the chairman of the Board and concurrently of the National Popular Educational Association.

The Activities of the National Association—Unlike most of the organizations formed nowadays in China, this National Association set to work immediately. The first working center scheduled was Peking but this had to be given up on account of the disturbed conditions there. However, under the leadership of Madame Hsuing a very extensive campaign was launched last summer in Nanking.

The Nanking Campaign

A Popular Education Association backed by a strong board of directors with Dr. Yuan Hsi Tao, former Vice-Minister of Education as chairman. The secretarial staff which is composed of allocated men and women from the leading educational and social institutions of Nanking are under the able leadership of Mr. P. C. Wang, president of the Law College. Governor Chi Hsieh Yuan, hon. chairman of the association, gave \$10,000 to the work. There are now altogether over 120 schools with a total enrollment of 5,000 students both men and women, boys and girls.

The first group of the five thousand students enrolled had their first graduation on December 22 last, in the Public Recreation Ground. Civil Governor Han Tsz Shih, one of the strongest supporters of the Popular Education Movement, spoke at the commencement and gave out 602 diplomas. Madame Hsuing was also present to distribute the prizes. Over six thousand people attended the occasion.

The Wu-Han Campaign

At the invitation of the leading citizens, Madame Hsuing, Dr. W. T. Tao and the writer helped to launch another campaign of far-reaching significance in Wu-Han last November. A monster parade of all schools, colleges, shops and interested officials was held in the three cities (Wuchang, Hankow and Hanyang) simultaneously on November 28. Over twenty thousand people participated.

Governor Hsiao Yao Nan gave \$1,000 of his personal funds to the movement and the assembly granted \$20,000 as an annual contribution in order that the work may be carried out on a large scale. One of the most progressive leaders of the whole center, Mr. Chen Shih, president of Chung Hua College, has agreed to act as general secretary, with one Chinese executive secretary to supervise the development in each of the cities. The Commissioner of Education heads up the Board of Directors and Mr. Li Tze Yuin, owner of the First Cotton Mill of Wuchang, became treasurer. Thus all elements of the three cities, government, educational and business men are united in a common effort to stamp out illiteracy.

Concentrated efforts on the part of each college and middle school to enroll the illiterate in its immediate vicinity with the formation of other night schools for the working people are being undertaken. Teachers are to be trained on a large scale, some 1400 having assembled for this purpose on November 30 in a single meeting in Wuchang. "20,000 Literates" is the goal of the Wu-Han Campaign this spring.

Extensive plans are being made in Shanghai, Canton, Ningpo, Tientsin, Soochow and Kaifeng this Spring. Both the National Popular Education Association and the National Committee, Y.M.C.A. have been invited to help in launching their respective campaigns. In addition to the campaign

work in the cities, experiments are also being conducted in the rural districts and villages, with a view to reaching out to the farming population in the near future.

The Follow-Up Program

A question of great importance at the present stage of development of the Popular Education Movement is: "What is to be done with the graduates of the 'People's Schools'?" It seems obvious that in order to conserve the effort spent in promoting campaigns and establishing schools, a strong and well-planned follow-up program ought to be worked out. Four lines of educational work are being conducted for the graduates and they are as follows:

I. Continuation Schools:

After graduation the students are given an opportunity to go through another four months' schooling in the Continuation Schools where such subjects as civics, geography, arithmetic, history, elementary science, ethics and sanitation are taught. In this second period of schooling chief emphasis is laid on training the students for citizenship. The Continuation Schools of Chefoo celebrated their graduation January 14 of this year. Many others are expected to be started this spring in the different campaign centers.

II. Scholarships:

Among the graduates of the schools there will doubtless be found a good number who will be worthy of further training in middle schools or even in colleges and universities (Who dares to say there are no hidden talents and no geniuses among the illiterate millions!). It will be possible to single out these students through a process of intelligence tests. The well-to-do among them should be encouraged to go to higher institutions of learning while the poor but deserving ones should be provided with scholarships. With the "Scholarship Fund" of the Popular Education Campaign, Chefoo has sent three of its best students (one girl and two boys) to the regular schools of the city.

III. Literature:

Follow-Up Literature on various lines written in simple and attractive style is of the utmost importance. Otherwise, some of the graduates would sooner or later revert to illiteracy while others would read trash. In this important task of producing the right kind of literature for the coming millions, the movement appeals to all literary talents and literary agencies for assistance and cooperation. Books and pamphlets on citizenship, science, sanitation, industry, economics, ethics, history, geography and other literature like stories, biographies and songs are either published or under preparation. The "Commoners' Weekly" based upon the 1000 Foundation Characters, edited and published by the Kashing High School has reached its twelfth issue.

IV. Reading Clubs:

Reading Clubs are intended chiefly for these graduates who are desirous of furthering their education but who, for one reason or another, cannot attend school. These Clubs which are equipped with reading facilities, provided with suitable books, magazines, etc. are located in centers easily accessible to the students in different sections of the city. Each Club is under the charge of a Committee composed of both graduates and other members of the community with a prominent member of the locality interested in the project serving as chairman.

Educate China's Millions This Generation

Judging from the results thus far achieved it seems that the Movement bids fair to penetrate the whole country in a few years. This optimistic outlook is not without reason. In the first place, the Chinese, as a people, have respect for learning which almost amounts to worship. They are eager to learn when an opportunity is offered to them. In the second place the Chinese people can be taught to read the Chinese language when the right method is employed. Thirdly: The general interests which thoughtful citizens of the country have in educating their illiterate fellow-countrymen can be translated into practical and sacrificial service when properly organized and maintained. Fourthly: People of different creeds and interests pull together enthusiastically when given a constructive and challenging program and unselfish leadership. With the inherent love of the people for learning, with the practical and tested program of popular education, and with the disinterested service and cooperation of the intellectual and the well-to-do, would it be too ambitious for the Popular Education Movement to adopt as its slogan "The Educating of China's Illiterate Millions in This Generation"?

(National Popular Education Secretary, Y. M. C. A. China.)

Shanghai, Jan 30, 1924.

U.S. China Court Asserts Jurisdiction in Liaotung

America drove another stake in China's behalf on January 26 when Commissioner Nelson E. Lurton of the United States Court for China ruled that the court had extraterritorial jurisdiction over Americans in the Liaotung Peninsula, which China has been trying to get back from Japan for almost a year. It was the first case in the court's history occurring in Chinese leased territory, and the fact that the law firm of Fessenden and Holcomb argued that the court was without jurisdiction, was evidence that the issue needed definition.

The case arose on complaint of two of the crew of the s.s. *Patrick Henry* that, while in a Japanese saloon in Dairen the captain of the ship had assaulted them with a beer bottle. They went to the acting American consul at that port, and were advised to take the matter up in the United States Court for China when their steamer reached Shanghai, which they did. The captain engaged counsel in Shanghai and at the preliminary hearing the question of jurisdiction was advanced.

The ruling given by the Commissioner is based on recognition of China's sovereign rights in the Liaotung Peninsula which are not affected by the leasing of that territory to Japan. The lease is claimed by China to have expired on March 27, 1923, but Japan holds that the lease was extended for 99 years by virtue of one of the Twenty-one Demands of 1915. China has requested the return of Liaotung and boycott agitation has begun against the Japanese to force the issue, but the latter has subsided and nothing has been done. Still, China has never relinquished sovereign rights over the territory and therefore the United States maintains its right to extraterritorial jurisdiction.

Indicative of the conception of the United States Congress regarding Liaotung is the China Trade Act which was passed in 1922. It reads: "Section 2 (b) The term 'China' means (1) China including Manchuria, Mongolia, and any territory leased by China to any foreign government," etc.

Commissioner Lurton's ruling follows in full:

"The defendant in this cause questions the jurisdiction of the United States Court for China to act on the ground that the crime herein charged was committed in the City of Dairen, which is situated in that portion of China known as the Liaotung Peninsula and known as the Leased Territory, claiming it to be under the Sovereign Power of Japan.

"In determining the questions herein involved, it is deemed necessary to construe the various treaties entered into by the United States with China, as they are the governing law.

"In the year 1844, the United States entered into a treaty with China which gave to the former certain extraterritorial rights within the territory of the latter. In article No. 21 of said treaty, the United States was given jurisdiction to try and punish its citizens who were charged with the commission of a crime within the territorial limits of China, and it reads as follows: 'Subjects of China who may be guilty of any criminal acts towards any citizens of the United States, shall be arrested and punished by the Chinese authorities according to the laws of China, and citizens of the United States who may commit any crimes in China shall be subject to be tried and punished only by the Consul or other public functionary of the United States. And in further prevention of all controversy and disaffection, justice shall be equally and impartially administered on both sides.'

"The same jurisdiction was also embodied in the treaty of 1858 in article No. 11 thereof.

"On March 27th, 1898, the Russian Government concluded a lease with China regarding the Liaotung Peninsula. In article No. 1 of the terms of this lease, and in the last paragraph of said article, it reads as follows: 'This act of lease, however, in no way violates the Sovereign Rights of His Majesty the Emperor of China to the above mentioned territory.'

The territory described in this lease included the City of Dalny which has since been renamed Dairen.

"In the Treaty of Peace between Russia and Japan, dated September 5th, 1905, Russia transferred the lease she had made with China relative to the Liaotung Peninsula to Japan, but subject, however, to the consent of China who ratified it on January 23rd, 1906, under a separate treaty with Japan.

"In analysing the intentions of the parties to these treaties, it appears that China in the original lease made with

Russia reserved to herself her Sovereign Powers over this territory as it was explicitly so stated in the body of the lease. It further appears that in the Treaty of Peace between Russia and Japan, these same rights were transferred to the latter, subject, however, to the acquiescence of China which appears to have been given a few months later. The period of this lease as acquired by Japan extended only until March 27th, 1923. In the beginning of the year 1915, Japan sought to renew the Liaotung lease with China, and exchanged notes respecting same under the title of The Treaty Respecting South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia. This treaty among other things extended the term of the lease of Port Arthur and Dalny for a period of ninety-nine years. It also contained an article which can be said bears strongly on the question that is being considered here.

This article known as article No. 5 of said treaty in the second paragraph thereof, reads as follows: "Civil and criminal cases in which the defendants are Japanese, shall be tried and adjudicated by the Japanese Consul; those in which the defendants are Chinese, shall be tried and adjudicated by Chinese authorities. In either case, an officer may be deputed to the Court to attend the proceedings; but amongst civil cause between Chinese and Japanese relating to land, shall be tried and adjudicated by delegates of both nations conjointly in accordance with Chinese laws and local usage."

In construing this particular part of the treaty, it shows conclusively that Japan recognized the Sovereignty of China, and reiterated in specific terms her extraterritorial rights for her subjects and does not claim supreme powers to herself to the exclusion of Chinese Sovereignty in this particular territory.

"During the negotiations between Japan and China respecting this treaty, the famous Twenty-one Demands presented to China by Japan came into existence, one of which, bore directly on the extension of the lease of Port Arthur and Dalny. On May 8th, 1915, an ultimatum was handed to China by Japan requiring her to agree to these demands which the former claims was accepted under duress. However, before China's formal acceptance was given, the United States Government communicated the reservation of rights of the American Government under date of May 13th, 1915, as follows: "In view of the circumstances of the negotiations which have taken place, and which are now pending between the Government of China and the Government of Japan, and of the agreements which have been read as a result thereof, the Government of the United States has the honor to notify the Government of the Chinese Republic that it cannot recognize any agreement or undertaking which has been entered into or may be entered into between the Governments of China and Japan on the treaty rights of the United States and its citizens in China, the political or territorial integrity of the Republic of China or the international policy relative to China, and commonly known as the Open Door Policy."

"It is here very apparent that the United States has not been a party to or has in any way waived her extraterritorial rights given to her by the various treaties with China, and took the occasion to so notify both China and Japan before this treaty was actually signed.

"The same question subsequently occupied a very important part in the Sixth Plenary Session of the Conference on the Limitation of Armament held in Washington on February 4th, 1922, (page 324).

"The Chairman, the Honorable Charles Evans Hughes, secretary of State of the United States, read into the record of that session the following statements which were declared to be a part of the record, and agreed to by the representatives of the powers present. It reads in part as follows: By the Chairman: "I am directed by the Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern questions to read for the purpose of having the statements formerly placed upon the records of the Conference, the following declarations with the respect to the so called Twenty-one Demands of the Sino-Japanese Treaties of 1915. The first statement that I shall read is the statement made in the Committee by Baron Shidehara on behalf of the Japanese Government. (2) Japan has no intention of insisting on her preferential rights in the Sino-Japanese arrangement in question concerning the engagement of China of Japanese advisors or instructors on political, financial, military or police matters in South Manchuria."

"And in article No. 3 of the last text is found: 'In coming to this decision which I have had the honor to announce, Japan has been guided by a spirit of fairness and moderation, having always in view China's Sovereign Rights and the principle of equal opportunity.'

The Chairman, then on behalf of the Government of the United States read in part as follows: 'With respect to this grant, the Government of the United States will, of course, regard it as not intended to be exclusive, and, as in the past, will claim from the Chinese Government for American

citizens, the benefits accruing to them by virtue of the most favored nation clause in the Treaties between the United States and China.' In these utterance which have been made a permanent record, and adopted by the United States Government, it shows conclusively that it never has relinquished its extraterritorial rights in this particular territory in question.

"It further appears that Mr. Hay, secretary of State in 1900, instructed the Consuls in China that they had no authority to exercise extraterritorial jurisdiction or to perform nonjudicial Consular acts within the leased territory under their present Chinese exequaters, and that his instructions were complied with; that the reason for so acting was due to the fact that the other Powers with the exception of Japan were under the opinion at that time that the leasing of Wei Hai Wei, Shangtung and the Liaotung Peninsula transferred the Sovereignty to the Lessees.

"In the memorandum of Mr. Van Dyne assistant Solicitor for the United States (For. Rel. 1900, 387, 388-389, Moore's International Law Digest), he seems to take a different view of this situation than did Mr. Hay, and says: 'As it is expressly stipulated in the lease that China retains sovereignty over the territory leased, it could doubtless be asserted that such territory is still Chinese territory and that the provisions of our treaties with China granting consular jurisdiction are still applicable therein. But in view of the express relinquishment of jurisdiction by China, I infer that the reservation of sovereignty is merely intended to cut off possible futural claims of the lessees that the Sovereignty of the territory is permanently vested in them. The intention and effects of these leases appear to me to have been the relinquishment by China, during the term of the leases, and the conferring upon the foreign power in each case of all jurisdiction over the territory. Such relinquishment would seem, also, to involve the loss by the United States of its right to exercise consular jurisdiction in the territories leased. And, as Mr. Conger suggests, as these territories have practically passed from the control of an uncivilized people to civilized, there would seem to be no substantial reason for continuing to exercise such jurisdiction.'

"Furthermore, the United States was given certain rights within the integral territory of China by a treaty, and these rights cannot be abrogated in no other way than that in which they were given. In other words, before the United States relinquished extraterritoriality in any portion of China as existed in 1844, there must be definite action taken by it.

"Judge Moore in his International Law Digest (Vol. 5, page 321) says: 'That the contracting power can annul the treaty cannot, I presume, be questioned, the same authority precisely, being exercised in annulling as in making a treaty.' He further enunciates a principle (Vol. 5, page 337) which strongly bears on this case, and which reads as follows: 'An alliance between two nations cannot absolve either of them from the obligations of previous treaties with third powers.' And again, (Vol. 5 page 369) 'It is the duty of the courts not to construe an act of Congress as modifying and annulling a treaty made with another nation, unless its words clearly and strongly point to such a construction.' Citing in support of this principle the cases of *Lem Moon Sing Vs. U. S.* 158 U. S., 538, and *U. S. Vs. Mrs. Gue Lin*, 176 U. S., 459.

"This last principle of Judge Moore's seems to cover the situation herein involved. The defendant in this case is the one that is attacking the jurisdiction of the United States in exercising its authority over him in an action brought in its Federal Court. There is no positive assertion on the part of the United States that it has abrogated its treaties with China in respect to the issue involved in this case.

It might be said that this situation would become more complex, should this same objection be made by a friendly Power, as the disposition of the matter would then be adjudicated by a totally different tribunal. But such is not the case.

"Having taken into consideration the various phases of this novel case, I fail to find that the United States Court for China has lost its jurisdiction over this defendant who is charged with committing a crime within the Leased Territory of China, and more particularly described as being in the City of Dairen. The defendant's demurrer is accordingly overruled, and as there appears to be sufficient evidence adduced to make out a prima facie case of assault against him, he is required to answer the information filed herein."

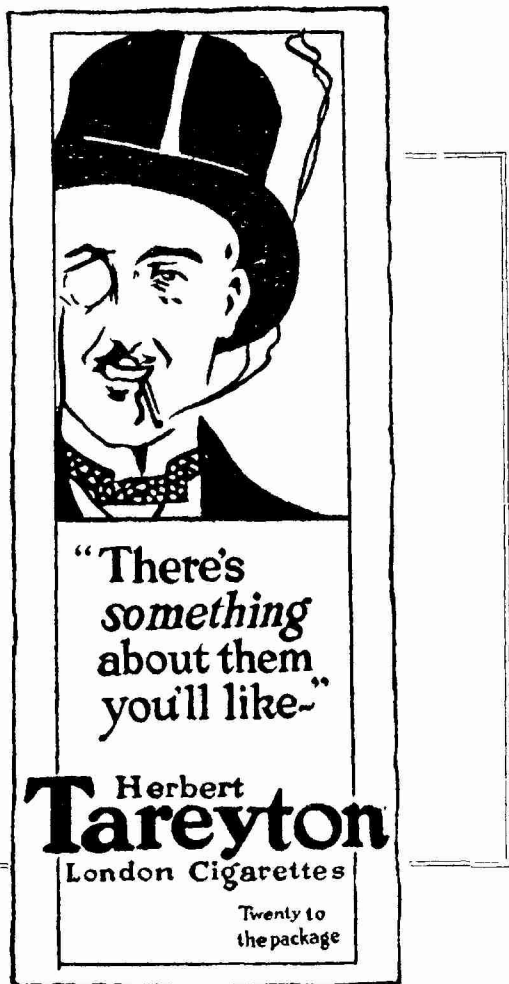
Politics vs. Education at Tsing Hua College

BY HAROLD SCOTT QUIGLEY

IT is unnecessary to go into any long statement of how conditions such as prevail today at Tsing Hua have come to be. You are all more familiar with them than the writer. Let me then come at once to the point. Tsing Hua is under political control and is subordinating educational standards to those of politics. In about twelve years the college has had more than a half-dozen presidents and in practically every case the president has come from the foreign office, quite willing to admit that he knows nothing about educational administration but, unfortunately, not willing to act with the humility becoming to his ignorance. The result has been the introduction of new staff and faculty members favored by the oft-changing presidents, the attempt to control faculty policy through appointments and intimidation as well as indifference to faculty recommendations, the neglect of the proper means of developing a consistent educational policy, such as the stabilizing of the faculty by means of contracts for a term of years, the choice of faculty upon a basis of ability and personality, the refraining from interference with faculty opinion, the increase of faculty influence in administration, and the proper attention to curricular development. Discontent with such policies has been an ever-recurring fact, sometimes being carried to an open break between students and president, accompanied by strikes or the use of student influence in other ways either to oust the president or to overthrow his policies. Where such phenomena do not occur, it is likely to provoke the suspicion that the president is kowtowing to the students. In either case the morale of the student body cannot grow into the splendid thing it might be since the proper relationship between president and student has been disturbed.

Not only is student morale shattered and college spirit either prevented from developing or developed upon a false basis, but faculty morale also is rendered hesitant and weak. The first requisite for a strong faculty is academic freedom and academic freedom is impossible so long as a teacher feels that purely personal considerations not connected at all with his service as a teacher may lead to his discharge. It must be possible for a teacher to feel himself an essential unit in the academic organization, responsible for his high function and proportionately free to speak his opinions with the expectation that they will be welcomed and considered, if a Tsing Hua teacher is to have that minimum of self-respect that is necessary to effective conduct on his part toward either president or student-body. Whereas a college must before all else depend for its personality and its influence and prestige upon its faculty, the tendency at Tsing Hua is distinctly toward exaggerating the importance of the "staff" and minimizing that of the faculty. This, it seems to me, is bound to persist so long as the presidency continues to be occupied by one whose training has been that of an official. It must become recognized that professors are not employees, hired and fired at the will of an administrative head, but essential parts of the academic machine with the dignity and freedom suited to their great responsibilities.

Administrative incompetence, faculty subordination and student demoralization—all are fostered by the type of control over the college that exists "higher up." It is useless to talk of eradicating any of these defects unless first the cause of them all is eradicated. The choice of president, the review of educational policy, the support of a high moral and intellectual tone, must be placed in the hand of a board of directors deeply imbued with interest in building up a school as great in educational prestige as in buildings and equipment and free from political influences and a political point of view. It is no reply to this statement to say that the present Board has been trying its utmost to secure a president worthy of the office. Such a man will never be secured so long as he knows that he must come into office under the obligation of taking political dictation. Meanwhile the situation must continually become less attractive since new policies, such as the establishment of ten thousand dollar scholarships for political favorites, are being inaugurated of a character destined to render the ultimate reorganization along right lines still more difficult. Better for Tsing Hua that she get along without any president while waiting for the desired man than that interim "regents" should exercise the important powers of a president to her undoing. However, the only suitable assurance to the president that Tsing Hua is seeking is the reorganization of the Board of Directors and the relinquishment of control over that Board, as reconstituted, by the Waichiaopu. It may even be possible to have the customs administration pay over the funds directly to the Board of Directors.

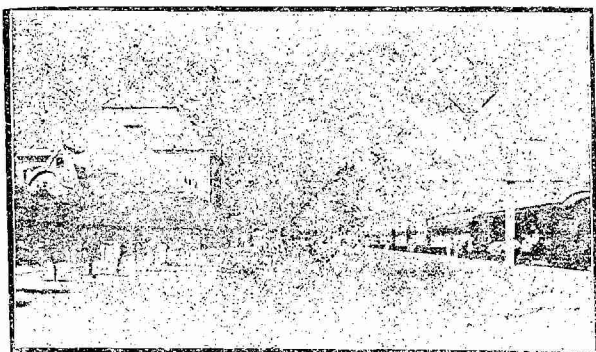


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Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway

The Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway running from Tsingtao to Tsinan is 394.06 kilometres in length and has 50 stations on the main line and 6 on branch lines. It has over 1,000 bridges and culverts, of which 107 bridges are of 100 ft. spans or more and 562 masonry, arch, box and pipe culverts, and over 1,960 pieces of rolling stock, including 108 locomotives, 1,661 freight cars, 196 passenger cars. The lines run through the most important and historical places of Shantung Province, while the surrounding towns and cities abound in picturesque scenery. In order to give every facility to the travelling public, this railway has joined the Domestic Through Traffic arrangements with the Chinese Government Railways and China-Japan Through Traffic with the Japanese Government Railways.

There are many other matters of mutual interest that I might touch upon, such as the development of college spirit, the attention to suiting educational policy to the needs of China, the importance of being practical, the maintenance of idealism, but I shall limit myself to what has been written. May I express the hope that the alumni will exert themselves unselfishly and with perseverance, regarding the future of their Alma Mater as of vital importance to China? Let it not be imagined that the writer wishes to belittle the good work already done nor to disparage the excellent men who have contributed in this work. Rather is it his purpose to point to the embarrassments to greater accomplishment and to urge the alumni to think of Tsing Hua's opportunity as the greatest among existing colleges in China and to realize that time cannot be wasted if she is to fulfill her great mission. It is because I have a deep regard for China and a real appreciation of Chinese friendship, formed at Tsing Hua, that I have written perhaps too sharply. May I, in closing, express again the hope that no individual will regard the criticisms as personal and that my only thought has been to contribute to the welfare of an institution very often in my thoughts? (Reprinted from the 1924 Tsing Hua Alumni Year Book.)

New Chinese Trademark Law Opposed

At a meeting of the National Chambers of Commerce, Shanghai, held under the auspices of the British and American Chambers, February 1, at the rooms of the General Chamber of Commerce, Yuen-ming-yuen Road, the following resolution proposed by the British, and seconded by the American Chamber was passed unanimously:

"That this meeting of National Chambers of Commerce, representing as it does the bulk of the foreign mercantile community, urges upon the Diplomatic Body not to recognize the new Chinese Trademark law except on such terms as will comply with the spirit of Article VII of the Mackay Treaty.

"That it is of the opinion that the reported stipulation of the Diplomatic Body for the employment of foreigners in the Bureau will not provide sufficient protection for foreign trademarks unless the foreigners employed are placed in a position enabling them effectively to supervise the administration of the law." Representatives of the Japanese, the French and the Italian Chambers, spoke strongly in support of the resolution, as did also Sir Edward Pearce on behalf of the China Association.

American Association Report

The annual report and financial statement of the American Association of China for the year 1923 has been published in a neat pamphlet for distribution. At the close of the year, there were 205 resident and 27 non-resident members, a number which the retiring committee recommends making efforts to increase. During the year the association handled Taels 10,572 and Mex. \$24,866, the greater part of which was raised for the Japan disaster. The officers in 1923 were Dr. W. T. Findley, president; W. I. Eisler, vice-president; George W. Brush, honorary secretary; and J. S. Potter, honorary treasurer. A. Bassett, L. Everett, A. B. Hykes, Dr. C. S. Lincoln, Dr. S. A. Ransom, J. J. Rogers and H. A. Wiley composed the executive committee.

Dr. Sze Speaker at N. Y. Ohio Society

Dr. Sao-ke Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to Washington, speaking at the annual banquet of the Ohio Society of New York, again expressed the warm friendship held by the Chinese people for America, citing instances which have occurred within the last year such as the memorial dedicated to President Harding at Peking on the 2400th anniversary of the death of Confucius. Dr. Sze likewise touched on the better understanding between the Chinese and Japanese people since the Washington Conference and the return of Shantung. Dr. Hanihara, Japanese ambassador to Washington, also spoke at the banquet.

Commissioner Wen Celebrates Silver Wedding

Mr. Wen Shih-tsen, commissioner for foreign affairs for Kiangsu, one of the most popular of Chinese officials amongst foreigners, and Mrs. Wen celebrated their silver wedding anniversary on January 29 at their home in Nanking. They were recipients of many beautiful presents, and Chinese and foreigners journeyed to Nanking from distant points to congratulate the couple and partake of the festivities which marked the occasion. Mr. Wen was very largely responsible for the release of the Lincheng bandit captives last May. In addition to his official prominence, he is an active Christian and has for many years been one of the leading workers for the Young Men's Christian Association in China. During the Washington Conference, where he served as a high advisor, he made a tour of the United States speaking in behalf of 'Y' work in China and assisted in raising a large sum for carrying on the organization's activities here.



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Who's Who in China



Mr. Peter S. Jowe

德塔周

Mr. Peter S. Jowe was born in Hankow in 1898 and received his primary education in St. John's Primary School of the American Church Mission, in which institution he continued his higher education until the high school period, attending St. Paul's School, Cathedral Choir School and the Middle School of Boone University. He left Boone University to join Nanyang College in Shanghai, where he completed the academical course of arts. Later he took the civil engineering course, which he gave up on account of his inclination toward literature and journalism. While in college, he devoted much time to the study of English literature. In 1918 he began his career by contributing articles to leading magazines and newspapers in Shanghai and editing the college paper at the same time. In the early spring of 1919 he returned to Hankow, where he was appointed contributing editor for Central China by the *China Weekly Review*, then known as *Millard's Review*. A few months later, he received the appointment as special correspondent of *The China Press*, Shanghai. During the 1920 Anfu-Chihli war, Mr. Jowe was responsible for all the reports of the war in his territory, being also the first to wire the opening of the war to Shanghai. In the same year, Mr. Jowe assisted the local Y. M. C. A. in organizing their educational work, and became headmaster of their School of Commerce and Finance. The next year, 1921, he was appointed Hankow correspondent of the *North China Star*, *The Peking Leader* and for a time, *The Shanghai Times*. Later, he was appointed by the *Chung Mei News Agency* as their staff correspondent in the interior. Later he organized the *Independent News Service*, which has become today a very influential and important organization supplying news from Hankow and the interior to the outside world through a chain of important newspapers, including *The China Press*, *The Peking Leader*, *The Peking Daily News*, *The Far Eastern Times*, the *North China Standard*, *The Independent News* and the *North China Star*. In the spring of 1923, he started the *Independent News*, a daily and Sunday newspaper in Hankow. The paper was started practically as a personal enterprise by Mr. Jowe, who at the beginning could interest only a very limited number of persons with his

The Journal of Commerce

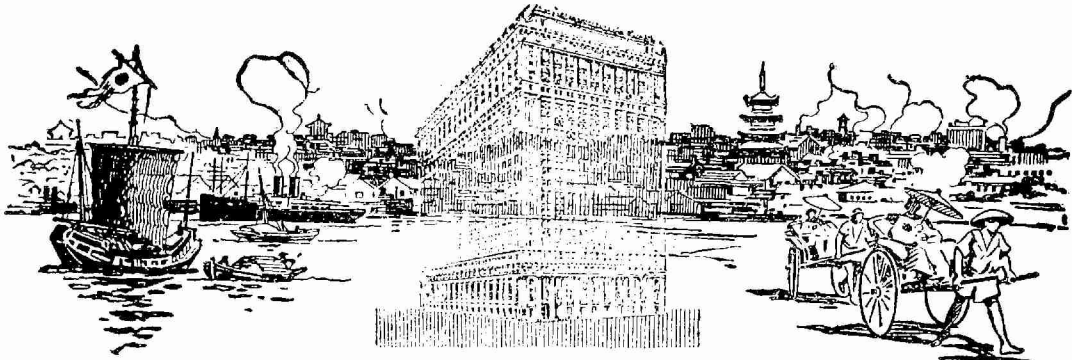
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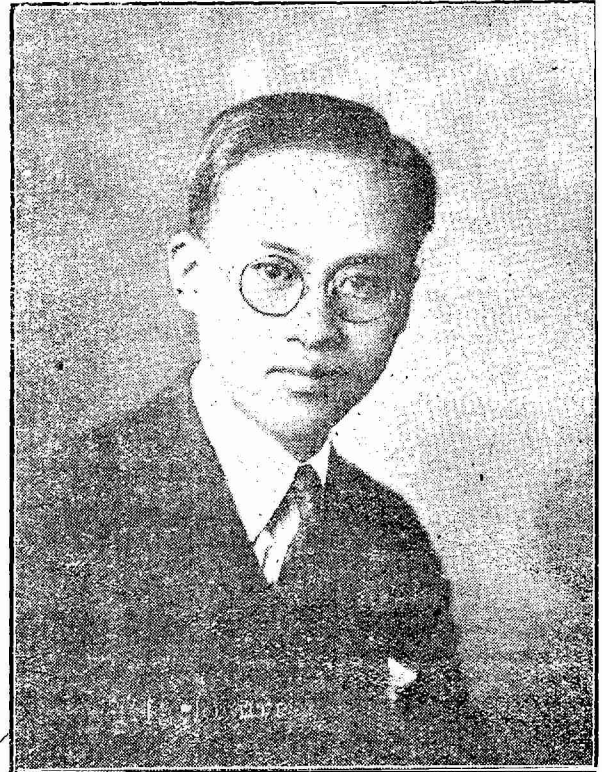
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newspaper scheme. In spite of many difficulties the paper has proved to be a successful venture. It is his hope now to still further improve and enlarge the paper. Mr. Jowe is also proprietor of the Chung Mei Advertising Agency, the pioneer organization of its kind in Hankow. This he started in 1919 and is now handling the advertising account of many important advertisers in China. Mr. Jowe is now member of the Crystal Club, a union of twelve formed along the line of a Rotary Club. He has been on occasion adviser to Tsuchun Hsiao Yao-nan of Hupeh, who is concurrently High Inspecting Commissioner of Hupeh and Hunan.



Mr. Pei-Yu Chien
錢伯涵

Pei-Yu Chien, now Tientsin contributing editor of the *China Weekly Review*, was born in 1896 in Kiangyin, Kiangsu. After having finished his elementary school work, he went to Peking where he entered Tsing-hua College. After the Revolution of 1911, he became a student in Peking University of the Methodist Mission. He entered the Customs College, Peking, in 1914 and was graduated in 1918. He was then appointed to a position in the Chinese Maritime Customs in Tientsin where he stayed for three years. During his stay in Tientsin, Mr. Chien acted also as one of editors of the *Yih Shih Pao*, or "Social Welfare." In 1921, he was appointed the representative of *Social Welfare* to the Second Press Congress of the world held in Honolulu and then proceeded to Washington, D. C., to cover the Disarmament Conference for his paper. After the Washington Conference he attended the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri, the oldest and best-known institution of its kind in the States. While he was in school, he won several prizes on account of his literary attainments. He returned to China in June, 1923, after receiving the degree of Bachelor of Journalism from the University of Missouri. He is now connected with a number of newspapers in Peking and Tientsin.

New Admiral Line Terminal at Seattle

A formal permit to construct the first unit of its \$3,000,000 terminal has been made by the Pacific Steamship Company (The Admiral Line.) The steel has been ordered, the first unit of which work will now proceed and will be a steel shed 1,000 feet long and 160 feet wide, paralleling the waterfront and projecting partly out over the water.

There is keen competition for space in vessels moving to the Orient and fair cargoes are being brought back. On the Oriental berth it is reported that some January parcel space has been offered for resale. Shippers are seeking \$15 space for this month but the asked price is fairly firm at \$16.

The large silk shipments are again coming from Japan, and Seattle, the nearest American port, is getting the bulk of this commodity brought into the United States. The *President Jackson*, which arrived December 31 brought in \$10,000,000 worth of silk, one of the largest shipments in recent months. Japanese lines are also bringing in large sized shipments.

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Men and Events

L. J. Birney, resident Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in China, sailed for America on the s. s. *President McKinley*, on Monday, February 4, on home leave.

A. R. Hager of the International Correspondence Schools, Shanghai, departed for America on Monday, February 4, on a short business trip.

Henry Werblow, former manager of the Asia Banking Corporation in Peking, charged with having defrauded the bank of \$240,000, was sentenced to five and ten years imprisonment in Sing Sing prison, New York.

Miss Margaret Powell of the staff of the *Weekly Review* assumed duties on February 1 as secretary of the China Committee of the American Red Cross, succeeding Miss Luella Delamarter who sailed for America via Suez on February 3.

Martin R. Nicholson, representative of the U. S. Treasury Department, arrived in Shanghai this week where he will be stationed for some time. His office will be at the American Consulate in Shanghai.

Captain Robert Dollar, who is passing through the Orient at present making arrangements at various ports for the new round-the-world steamer service just inaugurated by him, contributed 5,000 pesos while in Manila towards a Chinese Y. M. C. A. building fund.

E. G. Whittaker, representative of the Universal Winding Company of Boston, manufacturers of cotton spinning and weaving machinery, departed this week for Japan where he expects to remain on business for a few weeks.

Robert Service of the Y. M. C. A., who has been stationed in Chungking, has brought to Shanghai an unusual collection of Tibetan curios which he will show and discuss at the American Woman's Club at the regular open meeting on February 19.

A Report of the Popular Education Program of Chefoo has been issued in a neat, well illustrated pamphlet by those who are directing the movement in that city. The relation of the accomplishments at Chefoo reads almost like a fairy tale, and the pamphlet is recommended as a tonic for anyone feeling that China is making no progress.

The American Chamber of Commerce of Peking recently held its annual meeting and elected officers for the ensuing year, including: H. C. Faxon, president; T. W. Stedman, vice-president; C. R. Bennett, treasurer; C. Holden, secretary; and the executive committee is composed of: H. S. Payne, S. F. Howard, and D. W. Ballantyne.

The Bok Peace Plan Prize was discussed at the February meeting of the Library Department of the American Woman's Club, Mrs. H. J. Ossenbeck leading the discussion. Mrs. R. A. Christy read a paper entitled "Modern Poetry." At the next meeting, on March 7, Miss Hayes and Mrs. E. G. Young head the program.

Jardine, Matheson and Company have been appointed Shanghai agents for the Garland Steamship Company, which will enter the China trade with the arrival of the s.s. *William Campion*, which is expected on February 12. The Company has seven freighters calling at Shanghai from American ports.

Shanghai's War Memorial situated on the Bund at the boundary of the French and International concessions is to be unveiled on February 16. The program of the occasion is not yet decided, but it is expected that many high officials of the various governments whose nationals contributed to the memorial will be present.

Some 60 members of the American University Club attended the annual meeting at the Union Club, Shanghai, on the evening of January 31. Judge Charles S. Lobingier and Dr. J. C. McCracken were the principal speakers of a variety program which included college songs and yells. Paul P. Whitham was elected president for the ensuing year. Jabin Hsu, vice-president, C. J. Ferguson, secretary, and V. Fong Lam, treasurer.

Miss Anna Milo Upjohn, American Red Cross artist from Washington, D. C., is visiting in different countries to obtain material which will enable her to portray for American children the child life of other lands. Miss Upjohn has been visiting in Japan and North China and arrived in Shanghai this week, where she will remain until February 9, sailing for South China and the Philippines. She is stopping at the Y. W. C. A., 19 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

The second number of the Lingnaam Agricultural Review, published by the Canton Christian College, is largely devoted to an enumeration of the McClure Collection of Hainan Plants by G. W. and Elizabeth H. Groff and Edward Ding of the college staff. Other articles are: Feeding Chickens in Canton, Soy Beans in the Ration for the Dairy Cow, Fat Content of Buffalo Milk on Partial Milking, Parasitic Infection an Economic Loss to the Community, together with reviews and agricultural notes.

The second issue of Shanghai Market Prices Report, published by the Treasury Department's Bureau of Markets, covering the third quarter of 1923 is now being distributed. Additions of content have been made to this number and the circulation increased from 1,000 to 2,000 because of the necessity of having had to print an additional 1,000 of the first issue. This is evidence of the report's value, which the compilers promise to place *gratis* in the hands of firms within the quarter following the period with which each issue deals.

The Ohio Society of New York held its annual banquet on January 12 upon which occasion the principal speakers were the Japanese Ambassador, the Chinese Minister, General James G. Harbord, President of the China Society and President of the Radio Company, and Mrs. Eleanor Franklin Egan, the well known traveller and authoress who visited China on behalf of the *Saturday Evening Post* during the famine of 1919-1920. There were nearly a thousand people at the dinner which was presided over by Newton W. Gilbert, who until last Autumn was Assistant Secretary to the Treasury.

The New York University Alumni Club of Shanghai will celebrate "University Night," which is observed by N. Y. U. Alumni all over the world, on February 11 at 7 p. m. at the New Carlton, Bubbling Well Road. This will be the first time the Night is observed in the Orient and the Club is trying to make it delightful and memorable. There will be music, speeches, games, and dancing. All N. Y. U. Alumni and ex-students are expected to attend and Alumni of other universities are welcome as guests. Seats may be reserved by notifying Mr. C. P. Ling of the China Publicity Company, C453 Honan Road or Mrs. Au of Wen Lin Ink Factory, Tientungan Road, Chapei, Shanghai.

News from North China

Mr. Ke Hsi-zen, sectional locomotive inspector of the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway, who was captured by bandits about two months ago and for whose release a ransom was demanded, was recently shot to death near Tsinanfu after the demanded ransom had been paid. His death has caused much indignation among newspapers here. Mr. Ke was an American returned student, educated in Cornell University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and had been in government service for ten years.

Miss Helen Van Sant of the Peking Union Medical College left Peking last week to spend a short vacation in Shanghai as the guest of Miss Margaret of the International Banking Corporation of that city.

Mr. Jefferson Patterson of the U. S. Embassy here has just been promoted from Third to Second Secretary. Mr. Patterson arrived in Peking as the Third Secretary in April, 1922.

Dr. Kenneth Duncan, Mr. I. H. Ware and Mr. C. O. Levi of the Canton Christian College are in Peking for a short visit during their Chinese New Year vacation. Mr. Duncan is the dean of the Canton Christian College.

Under the auspices of the St. Andrew's Society of Peking, the anniversary of the birthday of Robert Burns was celebrated by a dinner held in the Grand Hotel De Peking last Friday evening. Among the guests were Dr. W. W. Yen (China), Bishop Norris (England), Mr. C. R. Bennett (U. S. A.), Mr. J. P. Kenrick (Wales), Mr. D. McLorn (Ireland), Mr. J. W. Cook (Australia) and the Rev. T. Gilfillan (New Zealand).

A memorial service for the death of Lenin was held in Peking in the Central Park, Wednesday, by a number of public and student bodies. A message was also sent to the meeting by Mr. Karakhan expressing gratitude.

Dr. C. T. Wang, Director General of Sino-Russian Affairs, accompanied by his wife, left Peking this week for Chekiang, his native province, to spend the Chinese New Year with their children. The party will be back in Peking after the Chinese New Year.

A memorial service was held in the honor of Dr. F. H. Huang, member of the Ministry of Finance and an American Returned student, who was sent by the government to investigate into the economic systems of the United States and was killed in an automobile accident in Chicago recently, at the National Normal University. More than four hundred persons attended the service and the brother of the deceased announced a donation to the University library of more than 1,000 books.

Upon the request of the Shuiwuchu, or the Taxation Bureau, the Ministry of Finance has recently issued a circular

telegram to the provinces exempting medical supplies for plague prevention from taxes for a period of two years beginning from January of 1924 till the end of December 1925.

The Ministry of Justice has despatched more than thirty commissioners to various provinces to investigate into the court systems and judicial administration in local districts with a view to drawing up a general plan for judicial improvements before the coming of the International Commission on Extraterritoriality as provided by the Washington Treaty.

As a result of the efforts of Dr. Wellington Koo in a Cabinet meeting held last week, a mandate was issued Monday night by the President, ordering a strict prohibition of the planting and making of opium drugs. The mandate says that no leniency will be shown to any official who should take the law lightly. As a consequence of this, the Ministry of Interior has also called a conference to be held in the ministry this Saturday and the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and War have been invited to send delegates to participate in the conference to effect a joint action against opium evils in the country.

It is reported that Dr. Thompson, a British missionary, was recently captured by bandits at Paotchen, a place on the Peking-Suiyuan line. The British Minister has sent an under-secretary to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to bring out a verbal protest pending the receipt of details of the incident.

Miss Anne Carrere, who has been in Peking several years living with Mrs. Calhoun, left Peking Thursday for Shanghai on her way to America. Miss Carrere is returning to New York.

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, accompanied by her son, Captain Kermit Roosevelt and others, arrived in Peking, January 30. She is the first woman to visit this city who has been the "first lady of the land." The party stops at the Grand Hotel de Peking. They are being entertained cordially by Dr. and Mrs. Koo, Dr. and Mrs. Schurman and other prominent personages here and will leave shortly for Europe via Siberia.

Dr. H. S. Houghton, accompanying Mrs. Luther Emmett Holt, wife of the late Dr. Holt left Peking Thursday for Shanghai. Mrs. Holt is returning to America and Dr. Houghton will on the way back attend the Educational Conference at Nanking.

Mr. and Mrs. William Wasserman left Peking Wednesday afternoon. They had returned from a trip to Kalgan and the Pass. They will soon sail for Tokyo where they will join Mrs. Wasserman's mother, Mrs. B. W. Fleischer.

General Chang Shou-tseng, ex-Premier under General Li Yuan-hung, arrived in Peking January 31 and had a conversation with the President the same afternoon. The object of the visit is not known but an important appointment is expected to be made.

Towards the end of the Chinese year, when all accounts whether private or public, should be settled according to custom, the government financial condition has been in dangerous plight. At first, a loan of \$12,000,000, secured with the proceeds from the Peking Octroi, was proposed as it would net about \$6,000,000 for the government to tide over the critical moment, but, later, owing to opposition from various directions, chiefly from banks owing to insufficient security and from the House of Representatives owing to its alleged illegality, the proposal was dropped. The salt surplus as deposited with the four custodian banks was released Thursday to an amount of \$3,000,000, but, after deducting necessary charges for the reimbursement of various foreign loans, only a sum of \$2,000,000 was handed to the government. Loans of small amounts have been negotiated by the Minister of Finance. A sum of about \$4,000,000 is reported to have been raised by the government, but the deficit of the government is still great.

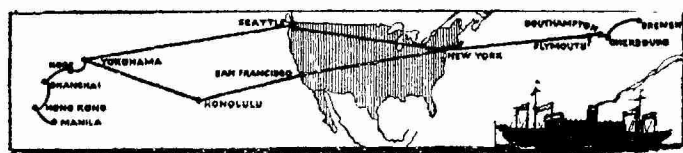
The report that the government is negotiating with a certain foreign tobacco concern in China for a loan of \$10,000,000 or \$20,000,000, to be secured with the proceeds of the Wine and Tobacco Bureau, has aroused bitter opposition among the vernacular papers, owing to the severe terms demanded by the foreign concern. Telegrams have been received by the government from various organizations in Shanghai protesting against such a loan as it will infringe upon the sovereign rights of China and injure the interests of the Chinese merchants and native tobacco industries.

Mr. Lo Hong-nien, who is connected with banking circles in Peking, was appointed vice-Minister of Education with the idea that his services will be valuable in securing funds for the poverty-stricken schools in Peking.

A message from Tientsin states that the Chinese girl students of eight schools of that city have made 1,000 kimonos for Japanese earthquake sufferers. The workers put in all their spare time after lessons under the supervision of American missionaries. The garments when finished were turned over to the Chinese Red Cross and by that organization to the Japanese consul at Tientsin.

P. Y. C.

Tientsin, February 4, 1924.



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News from South China

With the Chinese New Year but ten days away, a decisive battle is being fought east of Canton, and a rice famine imminent because of a strike among rice shop workers, the Cantonese have every reason to feel gloomy. However, instead of being discouraged, the Cantonese are displaying holiday goods and preparing for a "Happy New Year," showing great fortitude.

Communications between Canton City and the inland districts are still interrupted by bandit-troops. Among the piracy cases reported the last few days was the attack of s. s. *Tai Lee*, a Chinese steamer flying the British flag, near Whan-moon, the night of January 21, when a gang of pirates killed the captain and two watchmen, took some \$450,000 worth of property from the passengers, and captured 19 persons for ransom. The steamer was on her way to Kong-moon from Hongkong. The usual talk of co-operation between Hongkong and Canton in the matter of bandit suppression is heard, but there is doubt that any effective measure will be possible.

The Kwangtung Kuomintang has been entertaining the national Kuomintang Political Party in convention in Canton since January 20. The numerous resolutions passed include one calling upon Dr. Sun Yat-sen, chairman of the party, to resume the presidency of the proposed consolidated government of China in Canton, so that the party may back him in his proposed program of reconstruction and re-unification of China by undertaking an expedition against Peking. It has not been definitely decided as to when Dr. Sun may formally proclaim himself president and discard the title of generalissimo.

By intervention of the civil governor of Kwangtung, the militarists' regime in Canton will probably withdraw the confiscation and sale of the Hua Lin or Flowery Temple, an institution 1,500 years old, for war purposes. This temple houses the famous 500 Genii including Marco Polo, and is one of the attractions to tourists in Canton. The confiscation of properties alleged to be public in origin, involving practically a greater portion of Canton, is still going on in order to raise funds for the internecine and fratricidal war Dr. Sun Yat-sen is making against General Chen Chiung-ming.

The inhabitants throughout other districts controlled by Dr. Sun Yat-sen as well as those in Canton are paying a special wartax of three per cent to exempt their real property from inquisition and possible confiscation.

The general headquarters of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's constitutional army, through their director-general for the suppression of the opium traffic, Mr. Yang Sae Arm, will limit opium smoking dens in the police districts of Canton to the number of 473. The dens are divided into three classes for licenses, the first-class paying \$20 daily.

According to General Chiang Kwang-liang, commander of the 3rd Corps of the Yunnanese mercenaries in Canton, the recent mutiny of the 4th division under his command at Shekwaitong has caused considerable damage to the Canton-Samshui Railroad. The 4th division destroyed the administrative building of the line to the extent of about \$200,000, besides damaging five locomotives and looting other property to the value of nearly \$150,000. Division Commander Wang Yu-wei of the mercenaries, for some reason, has been permitted to function without meeting punishment for his rebellion, he having been transferred to the command of General Li Shih-kwei, a Yunnanese officer who one time mutinied against General Chiang.

The Canton-Samshui Railroad, controlled by General Chiang Kwang-liang of the Yunnanese mercenaries since January 1923, will be returned to the Cantonese, not to its proper owners, however, but to the government headed by Civil Governor Liao Chung-hoi. At present this line charges the highest tariff rate for railroad travelling in the world. From Canton to Sam-Ngan-Kiu, a distance of but three miles, the fare is 25 cents for the third-class.

There has been no development for the last few weeks in the customs surplus issue. The inspector-general of customs at Peking has so far failed to notify the commissioner of customs at Canton that the Peking government will consent to allot the 1923 surplus, about Hk. Tls. 700,000, properly belonging to Canton, for local conservancy purposes. Dr. Sun Yat-sen has not withdrawn his threat to seize the customs house in Canton and some six foreign navies are still represented in Canton waters to prevent possible interference by Dr. Sun in the customs service. A French gunboat *Altair*, arrived here a week ago, and the other day took a Chinese and his sampan and turned them over to the Chinese authorities for mooring too closely to her. The American Navy, one time with as many as six



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war crafts here in connection with the demonstration, is now represented here only by the U. S. S. *Asheville*, U. S. S. *Pampanga*, and a destroyer.

Enemies of Dr. Sun Yat-sen are active in four different directions from Kwangtung. Reports reaching Canton state that Shen Hung-ying, a Kwangsi militarist one time with Dr. Sun but now financed by Wu Pei-fu, is attacking pro-Sun forces with his army at Linchow and Pingshek; and that Sun Pao-fan and others are leading forces from Yeungkong and Yeungchun to invade the West River districts; and that some northern troops are planning again to invade Kwangtung through Namyung and nearby border towns.

General Chen Chiung-ming, the strong rival to Dr. Sun Yat-sen for power in Canton, has ordered a general attack upon Canton City, he and his staff now watching the movement from Waichow, the stronghold of the Chen army in the eastern districts of Kwangtung. The Cantonese believe that this will be a decisive battle for all sides.

The collection of amusement taxes will not be enforced for the time being in Canton, the local garrison commissioner upholding the claim of the people that a colonel of a regiment should not be permitted to impose further taxation without the approval of the generalissimo. The Yunnanese mercenaries in Canton have also consented to withdraw the extra taxes on match manufacturing. In Canton and vicinity there are seventeen match factories providing work to several hundred thousand women and children. These workers recently paraded the streets of Canton demanding the repeal of the extra tax because the manufacturers have threatened to suspend operations altogether if they were forced to contribute further for the support of the troops.

Every possible means is being resorted to in Canton these days to raise funds for the usual obligations of the government just before the Chinese New Year and for the troops now fighting along more than one front. The new taxes include the levying of business licenses on persons peddling articles on sampans of the floating population on Pearl River about Canton.

The war is not impeding the progress made for the coming flower show at the First Public Park to take place here February 11, during the Chinese New Year.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, generalissimo of the constitutionalist government in Canton, upon hearing of the death of M. Lenin, the Russian Soviet leader, ordered all government offices here to display their flag at half-mast for three days beginning January 26, the Southern leader saying that he has much in common with M. Lenin in political principles. The Kuomintang Political Party, in national convention in Canton since January 20, also adjourned for three days out of respect to the Soviet leader. On January 26, M. Borodin, the Soviet representative in Canton, addressed the Kuomintang convention at a memorial service in honor of the late M. Lenin.

The Kuomintang Political Party in national convention in Canton, on learning the success of the Labor Party in forming a government in Great Britain, sent its congratulations to Premier J. Ramsay MacDonald.

The Canton Municipal Police has delivered three suspects over to the Hongkong authorities, the triplet having been accused of being members of the gang of pirates who attacked the Chinese river steamer, *Tai Lee*, January 21, and killed the British captain and two Indian watchmen on board, when she was on her way from Hongkong to Kongmoon with about 300 passengers.

No Cantonese appears to be willing to become civil governor of his own province. When General Hsu Shao-tseng, Mr. Hu Han-min, and Mr. Liao Chung-hoi, all having occupied the gubernatorial chair once or more, refused the offer again, and neither General Hsu Chung-chi, one time right hand man to Dr. Sun, nor Tang Chak-yu, chairman of the Kwangtung Kuomintang, would take the job, Dr. Sun Yat-sen on January 28th asked his chief private secretary, Yang Shu-chan, a Szechuanese, to take the post. Yang was one time in similar office in Szechuen but not for long. Mr. Yang, being more acceptable to the Yunnanese and the Hunanese mercenary troops who are really governors in such Cantonese territory as not occupied by enemies to Dr. Sun, may find his orders going further than the governor's courtyard. In the past twelve months in the few districts not occupied by Dr. Sun's enemies when troop commanders could levy taxes and remove civil officials at will, the office of the Kwangtung civil governor was rendered impotent. At the same time, the territory actually occupied by Dr. Sun was much less than that ruled by his enemies. The civil governor these days does not have the power of a city police chief or army colonel in Canton.

Refusing to be fined again without judicial process, the customs brokers in Canton will declare another strike beginning January 30. The provincial commissioner of finance, in order to raise funds for the Chinese New Year, on January 27, arrested four customs brokers and occupied three offices, charging the accused with having rendered false accounts in

reporting likin duty. The brokers are protesting such procedure. It may be recalled that last September the whole customs brokers' guild was fined \$40,000 and forced to contribute a war loan of \$30,000 on similar charges by the superintendent of customs.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen's assistant secretary of finance, Cheng Hung-nien; secretary of home affairs, Hsu Shao-tseng; provincial secretary of state, Chen Shih-jen; and mayor of Canton, Sun Fo, have just succeeded in getting relief from the Canton charitable associations for the government in order to pass through the Chinese New Year. The charitable associations will have to mortgage some of their endowed property in order to furnish the government headed by Dr. Sun with \$300,000 before and \$200,000 after the Chinese New Year.

By a recent order of the generalissimo at Canton, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the general chamber of commerce at Canton is removed from the list of public organizations for the time being. The chamber has not been supporting the present military regime in Canton and has failed to comply fully with a recent government order to contribute a war loan of \$500,000. The president and vice-president of the chamber resigned recently but their successors have not yet been elected, and there is doubt that competent persons will be found to accept the posts.

The strike of the rice mill and shop hands in Canton for higher wages and better conditions has not yet been settled and is causing a shortage of this staple product. As a consequence, rice on January 29 was selling from \$8 to \$12 a picul in accordance with the grade and it was reported that day that there were but 50,000 piculs of rice on hand and they would last but five more days unless the situation was relieved by some other means. To prevent a rice famine, the shop hands have provided special depots for rice sale independent of the local market.

Yen Yu-hsiang and his wife, Yen being president of the stevedores union, were murdered by six gunmen at their home in Canton early in the morning of January 29, when they were still in bed, the gunmen gaining admission to the house by over-awing a maid-servant and bribing the house boy who is now at large with the six culprits. It is believed that Yen and his wife were murdered because of the connection of Yen with the union now involved somewhat in the present rice mill and shop hands' strike.

Some 84 foreign and 50 Chinese nurses are expected in Canton January 31 for the national convention of nurses in China. The sessions, ending February 6, will be held mornings in Kung Yee Medical College, where most of the non-resident delegates will be entertained.

The expected final conflict between the rival armies of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and General Chen Chiung-ming east of Canton had not taken place up to January 30, and the fighting reported appears to be but skirmishes.

The Canton vernacular press, closing for a ten day holiday beginning January 31, expressed general relief, the *Yin Chiang Pao* saying that to edit a newspaper in Canton is a risky job, the militarists having the privilege of shooting a journalist at any time when displeased.

H. W.

Canton, January 30, 1924.

News from Central China

Shen Tzu-liang, the new Commissioner for Foreign Affairs in Hupeh, appointed by Wu Pei-fu, has despatched a telegram to the Waichiaopu reporting that he will enter into office on February 1.

A report about the construction of a motor road between Hankow and Shasi, promoted by Tuchun Hsiao, states that this road will be 590 li in length and will cost about \$150,000 for construction. It will be connected with the Shasi-Siangyang Motor Road. Tuchun Hsiao expects this road will be completed in June of this year.

On the Chinese 30th day of last year, Shih Yang, a lawyer, was shot to death by order of Tuchun Hsiao in the Military Court, Wuchang. The workmen in the Wu-Han cities planned to hold a Memorial Service for Mr. Shih on the same day this year. Hearing this, Tuchun Hsiao issued orders to the Police Superintendents instructing them not to allow the workmen to hold any meetings.

Marshal Wu Pei-fu, in addition to the construction of wireless stations, tree planting and motor-car roads, is introducing electric light and water works into the ancient city of Loyang. Foreign-trained native engineers have been secured from Hankow and Shanghai for inspecting the city and drawing plans and the company will be called the Loyang water and electric works.

Chengtzu has been in danger since the arrival of the Northern troops at Huaichow, only one hundred li from Chengtu. The Szechuanese are taking defensive measures and, on the other hand, sending a portion of the 3rd Army to attack Luchow with a view to advancing on Chungking to attack the enemy from the rear.

A political conference is going on in Loyang. Nearly all the important officials, civil and military, of the province of Chihli, Shantung, and Honan have been invited.

A foreign correspondent writing from Wanhhsien, Szechuen, says the following: "Things are getting worse here. The Chuhsien ladies have just been cleared out of house and home and almost lost their lives—Wu pei-fu's lovely troops. Honan has some scoundrels indeed. I suppose many of them are the sons of the 1900 boxers, eh?"

C. H. Shields, of the Chinese Postal Service, has recently relieved Mr. O. Hulme as Postal Commissioner of the District of Hupeh.

Chen Chieh, the former Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Hankow, has handed over charge to Mr. Shen, and will proceed to Peking shortly. Mr. Chen is reported to have been appointed Minister to Mexico.

A very successful Red Dog Night was held in Hankow last Saturday night by the American Volunteer Company. The fund realized will be for the aid of the Company.

Great activity is credited to the Hanyang arsenal, which is reported to be working day and night turning out munitions of war for the campaign of the northern troops in Kwangtung and Szechuan. It is said that a portion of the money demanded by Loyang from Peking will be used for the maintenance of the arsenal.

The Bureau of Foreign Affairs at Hankow has rejected the complaint of a certain Wu Han-chen against maltreatment of his richsha coolie by drunken American sailors on the ground that the offensive sailors ought to have been taken on the scene with the aid of police, so that the matter might have been taken up with the American authorities.

One squad of soldiers under command of Major Hua Hsunteh revolted at Li Kwan Chiao in Honan the other day, intruded the adjacent regions of Chunhsien, which have been lately pillaged by Lao Yang-jen's followers, and on their way, did great injuries to the already terror-stricken people. The garrison commissioner has sent large forces to suppress them, and it is expected that they will be routed in a few days.

The Siangyang-Shasi motor car road about 600 li long is about half constructed under the direction of the Kiang Han Taoyin. The Wuchang Government Bank has given 30,000 tiao to finance the undertaking so that the whole work may be finished at an early date.

General Chao Yung-hua has gone to Ichang, where he will perform his duties as chief of the military court for troops in the Szechuan campaign. He has received instructions from General Wu Pei-fu that all soldiers should be induced to join whole heartedly in fighting the enemy, as it is a shame for ten divisions of Northern troops not to be able to conquer Szechuan.

The marriage of Miss Marguerite Vergani to Mr. Rene Busson of the Banque d'Indo-Chine, took place yesterday afternoon at the Church of the Immaculate Conception at five-thirty o'clock. Miss Emma Bos and Gina Bos were the bride's-maids and Master Robert Gautier and Carlo Bos, the pages.

As an outcome of the capture of the American missionary, Dr. Schmalzreid, by bandits in December, it is reported that the local authorities at Tungjen have been endeavoring to save themselves by shifting the blame on to him, alleging that he disregarded the instructions that he should wait for an escort of troops, which were detained by having to protect merchant junks going down the river. One specific report handed to the government is characterized as absolutely false.

The laborers of the Wuchang Mint have demanded payment of a bonus by the end of the lunar New Year, and the reduction of their daily working hours, but the matter can not be decided until the return of the manager, Mr. Wang Lien-chen, who has gone to Peking on behalf of General Hsiao Yao-nan.

Mr. and Mrs. Van Cutsem left Hankow last Monday evening by express for Tientsin. Mr. Van Cutsem has been transferred as Belgian Consul for that port.

S. Gibson Kirkland, far eastern representative of the American Hardware Corporation, manufacturers of "Corbin" products, has arrived in Hankow on a business trip.

The Hankow Chinese Race Course has refused to pay any stamp tax for its cash sweep tickets as demanded by the Wuchang Government; and the matter is expected to drag on indefinitely without any settlement.

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General Sun Wu, noted revolutionary leader in the 1910 revolution, has planned to purchase the ex-German Golf Ground at the back of Hankow city, and convert it into a model village with up-to-date buildings, sanitary requirements, wide roads, and playgrounds under special police protection and municipal control.

General Hsiao Yao-nan gave a dinner to prominent merchants at the Hankow Chinese Chamber of Commerce Thursday afternoon with the intention of raising funds for the establishment of a hospital near the German Golf Ground in memory of Father Melotto.

General Shen Hung-yin has received a supply of 300,000 rounds of ammunition from General Wu Pei-fu, with which General Shen will be able to aid in the campaign against Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

The Hunan Government has decided to allow the exportation of one million piculs of rice, so that funds obtained through the export tax may be used to wind up military affairs in that province.

Hsiung Chang-sen has assumed the office of chief of the Hupeh Provincial Police Station in place of Mr. Tsui who has gone to Tientsin to celebrate his mother's ninetyeth birthday.

A branch Anti-Opium association has been established in Ichang. It recently contemplated holding a demonstration against opium, but as the information leaked out, it was frustrated by the militarists. Meanwhile some of the opium fighters have joined in sending an appeal to Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan; and as a result the Tuchun has given telegraphic instructions to the Garrison Commissioner of Siangyang for immediate suspension of the dirty monopoly, as its existence constitutes a great violation of China's treaty obligations with foreign powers.

Joseph Lefert, one of the world's youngest aviators, is stopping in Hankow for a short visit before returning to Shanghai on his way to Europe. Mr. Lefert arrived in Peking on November 7, 1923, after starting on a round-the-world journey by airplane on October 19, 1922.

General Chao Heng-ti has telegraphically requested General Wu Pei-fu to withdraw the one brigade of northern troops from Changten, as that city is the richest part of the province and its occupation by Northerners would deprive General Chao of much revenue. However, General Wu has refused to grant him this request, as Chao's loyalty to the Peking Government is doubted.

Following the recent visit of Dr. H. J. Gray, of the National Y. M. C. A., Physical Education Division, a preparation committee has been nominated in Wuchang to take steps toward arranging for the coming National Athletic Meet of China to be held in Wuchang in May this year. Mr. Chen Shih who recently visited America on the China Education Commission to attend the Educational Conference in New York and who is also President of Chung Hwa University, Wuchang, is acting as chairman of the committee. Plans were formulated at a meeting held in Wuchang last week, when it was decided to rebuild the Recreation and Athletic Ground, donated by Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan, which will cost some \$25,000.

Owing to the decrease of water between Ichang and Chungking, all the vessels navigating between the two ports are expected to suspend navigation during this month.

P. S. J.

Hankow, February 2, 1924.

The Week in the Far East

(Covering the period from January 31 to February 6, 1924.)

Rumor of revolution of White peasants against the Communists in Amur province, Siberia, is the leading Far Eastern news of the week. Reports to date are vague, but the fact that mails ordinarily going from Chita to Vladivostok over the Amur line are now being carried over the Chinese Eastern railway is indication of disturbance. Skirmishes are reported in the district of Blagoveschensk, and even the employees in Manchuria along the Chinese Eastern railway failed to observe mourning on the death of Lenin last month. Accordingly, credence is given to the rumors of revolt though denials are forthcoming from Communist sources. The dissolution of the Japanese Diet by Premier Kiyoura with the consent of the Throne is Japan's chief bid for attention in the week's news. China's space in the press is perhaps most orderly of all the Orient, possibly due to the necessity of dropping everything until Chinese New Year's is past but not impossibly because the present government is slowly getting foothold and making ever so little progress towards restabilization.

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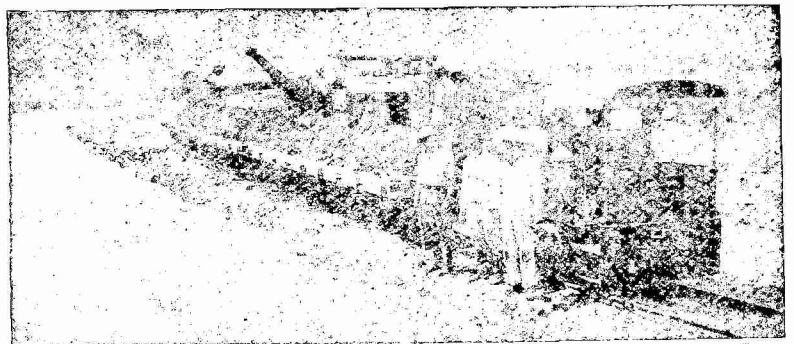
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Finances Easier Now than Last Year

Last year some \$8,000,000 were absolutely necessary to tide the Chinese government over the New Year. This year less than half that sum has been needed, and, with the release of some \$3,000,000 from the Salt surplus and Finance Minister Wang Keh-ming's determination to float \$12,000,000 of treasury bills based on the Octroi collections, the financial frenzy to make New Year settlements is comparatively insignificant.

That the new Finance Minister is busy trying to make arrangements for loans to finance the Peking government became apparent during the week, though opposition was raised to the plan. "Shanghai Parliamentarians" got wind of negotiations between Wang Keh-ming and H. Figge, head of the committee for the reorganization of the German Bank, whereby bonds amounting to \$74,800,000 issued by China and held by Germans would pass to the Peking government thus liquidating Germany's war reparations due China. The Parliamentarians immediately sent a protest to the German minister, threatening to boycott Germans and also reminding him that Germans no longer enjoyed extraterritoriality in China and might find themselves gravely embarrassed if Chinese should be roused. Some of the bonds in German possession are of the Tsin-pu and Hukwang railways, and the claim was advanced that the resale of the redeemed bonds was inevitable and that the money would merely go to enlarge Tsao Kun's military activities. Unquestionably, if the money is to be misspent, it is better that the deal should not go through, but wisely employed there is little question that China could ever find \$75,000,000 more valuable than at present.

Wellington Koo Interviewed

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Wellington Koo, in an interview expressed his favor of the Federal Radio Company's contract standing, while he believed the Mistui Company's contract enforcing a thirty year monopoly should be cancelled. Regarding Sino-Russian questions he hoped for an early conference. Regarding the murder of Chinese in Tokio during the earthquake last September, Dr. Koo states that Japan would be asked to punish those responsible and to pay indemnity to the families of the victims.

Anglo-Chinese Conference about Tibet

The Eastern News Agency semi-officially reports "that with regard to the Tibetan question, the Chinese Government has decided to open an Anglo-Chinese conference, and that the following are the vital points of China's proposition:

"(1) That China does not recognise the decision of the Lhasa conference.

"(2) That China's proposal is based on that made in the 5th Year of the Republic of China.

"(3) That borders of Tibet ought to remain unchanged.

"(4) That China insists upon her exercise of her sovereign rights over Tibet.

"(5) That China should be permitted to have her delegates at the Anglo-Chinese conference."

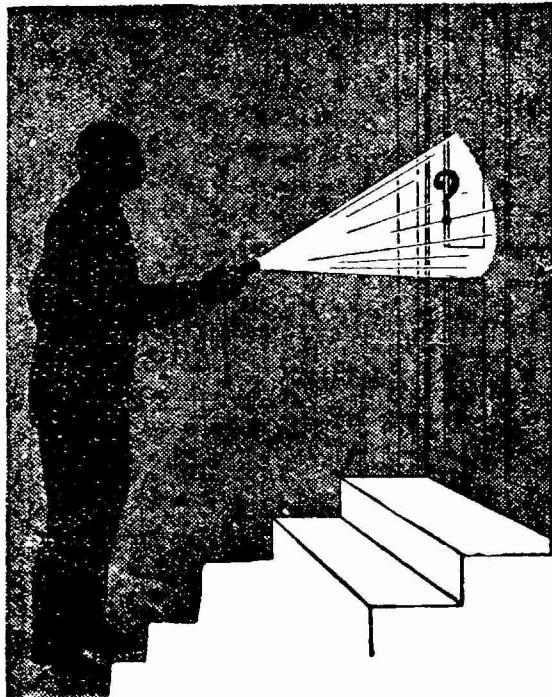
Trademark Law

Reuters carried the following item in the papers of February 1:

"The Diplomatic Body sent a note to the Chinese government containing three considerations and three essential conditions on which the powers are prepared to recognise the Chinese Trademarks Law, firstly, objecting to Article Ten of the Chinese Law giving the Trademarks Bureau the right to apply for change of the firm's representative applying for registration which the note characterises as arbitrary and useless and should be abolished, secondly, suggests foreign expert assistance in the bureau so as to facilitate dealing with complicated questions and, thirdly, asking for assurance that the Trademarks Gazette will publish fully and expeditiously all registrations and details connected with them, adding that the value of this will be greatly enhanced if accompanied by an English translation.

"The Fourth Article of the Note contains three essential conditions, firstly, requests extension to six months for registration from the date on which the law is formally recognised by the Powers, secondly, asks a guarantee of priority in accordance with the treaties of trademarks provisionally registered with the Customs and thirdly that facilities for registration should be afforded to Shanghai and Tientsin in accordance with the treaties as well as Peking where the Trademarks Bureau will be established.

"This note is receiving the attention of the Government and if the latter accepts it, the Diplomatic Body is empowered to recognise the Chinese Law."



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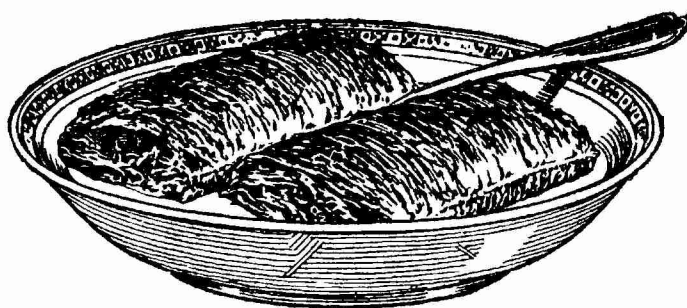
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Schurman Customs Proposal Discussed

The proposal made by Dr. Jacob G. Schurman, American minister to Peking, that a portion of the Customs surplus should be handed to Canton irrespective of the dispute over the Canton Customs revenues between the Diplomatic Body and Dr. Sun Yat-sen, was again deliberated upon at a Cabinet meeting. As a result of this meeting, it was decided that further consideration be given to this matter at a joint meeting of the Ministries of Finance, Home Affairs and Foreign Affairs, and the Revenue Council.

Dissolution Follows Riot in Diet

The session of the lower house of the Japanese Diet ended in a riot on the afternoon of January 31. The previous evening an attempt was made to wreck the train in which leaders of the Opposition were returning to Tokio from an anti-Government demonstration in Osaka. When the Premier refused, the following afternoon, to reply to accusations that the Cabinet had instigated the attempt, trouble started. Bottles flew in a general fight, but no one was seriously injured. During the recess which followed, the Premier, to forestall a vote of non-confidence, dissolved the Diet, much to their surprise. The statement issued was as follows:

"The three Opposition parties (the Seiyukai, the Kenseikai and the Kakushin Club) having declared themselves allies for the purpose of overthrowing the Ministry, have created such a serious condition in and out of the Diet as to prevent a proper state of administration and progress. The Government has been compelled to resort to dissolution of the Diet in order to appeal to the public."

It is believed that the elections will be held in April. Announcement will be made within 30 days when the Government will ask the country to support their platform, included in which the restoration program and manhood suffrage are the principal bones of contention.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

January 31. Secretary of Navy Denby's resignation demanded in Senate, in connection with Teapot Dome oil scandal.—England threatened with dock strike on February 16 just as railroad men return to work.—J. H. Thomas, British secretary of state for colonies, outlines policy for publication.

February 1. Japanese Diet is dissolved. Political feeling running high.—Soviet government asks recognition by Italy.—U. S. Senate votes to repudiate Navy oil leases. President Coolidge appoints two lawyers to prosecute for government in Teapot Dome scandal.—U. S. warships ordered to remain at Vera Cruz in expectation of further civil warring.

February 2. Peasantry in Amur province in revolt against Communist government.—Ex-president Wilson seriously ill.—Convention between United States and Canada to prevent liquor smuggling ready for signature.

February 3. Great Britain recognizes Soviet government, and Italy is ready to do likewise.—Ex-president Wilson dies in Washington.—Japan reported to be negotiating \$50,000,000 loan in New York.—U. S. House of Representatives Ways and Means committee adopt Mellon plan for 25% reduction of income tax.

Few Filipinos Pay Income Tax

Richard V. Oulahan of the *New York Times*, who was recently in the Philippines, writes:

In the total insular population of 11,000,000 there are 83,145 foreigners, including 6,931 Americans and 55,000 Chinese, the latter composing the largest foreign group. According to figures furnished to me, 85 per cent of the commerce of the islands is in the hands of the Chinese, but in 1920 insular income tax returns were made by 1,434 Americans and only 3,123 Chinese, while the Filipinos who made returns were 3,667.

New Books and Publications

India in Ferment

The Complex Situation in India. By Claude H. Van Tyne. New York: D. Appleton and Company.

The author of this book is head of the department of history in the University of Michigan who was sent to India by President M. L. Burton of Michigan University to seek the facts about the political situation in India, if it was attainable. He visited the Rajhas, Nabobs, the Viceroy, et al., and talked with many of the Indian leaders also including Pundit Madan Mohan Malviya, Jeykar and also Mrs. Besant. He finds a solution of the Indian problem in the government of India Act holding that the provisions of the Act are liberal and assure Home Rule to India. It provided among other important things that the Viceroy's Executive Council was hereafter to have three Indian members out of a total of eight; and in the Secretary of State's Council, in Whitehall, there were to be three Indian members. He should have mentioned at the same time that the Viceroy has full power to veto the decisions of the Council and that after all the Councils are at his mercy.

He speaks very highly of Mahatma Gandhi and also of the other Indian leaders. Mahatma Gandhi has awakened Indians from two hundred years' sleep of slavery. The author saw Gandhi in the Indian National Congress at Ahmadabad and says that Gandhi's eyes were liquid, filled with a spiritual light, and there was a mildness, a sweetness of spirit, a compassion for one who could not see the light and could only stand in the outer darkness of the materialistic world.

The author has not much faith in the N. C. O. movement, though he admits it has already done a lot of good in respect of the untouchability, drink traffic, revival of the old civilization, etc.

The author is a very sincere man, but he has failed to put his finger on the actual pulse of India, and has admiration for every thing British in India which is perhaps due to his overestimation of the Anglo-Indian opinion on India. India needs Swaraj, at any cost, otherwise she can not drive out the recurring famines, plague, and appalling illiteracy found in India of to-day. The author has not considered the racial disability under which the Indians abroad live and nothing short of Home Rule will secure for them the recognition which is their birth right.

The book is written in a simple, graceful style and forms interesting reading.

H. P. S.

India in World Politics

By Taraknath Das. New York: B. W. Huebsch Inc.

A neat little book on the political situation created in the world politics on account of India's dependence on Britain. Mr. Das is a clear writer and the information at his disposal is abundant. The author has studied the Indian question for more than fifteen years and herein he makes an eloquent plea for her Independence. There are some expressions which can not be called very sane in this book, but considering the patriotic motives of Mr. Das we can not but praise the author for his unselfish zeal. This is a work of patient research and is not at all dull.

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Financial Notes

Trade of the United States with Mexico

Trade of the United States with Mexico aggregated about \$250,000,000 in the calendar year 19-3, and \$2,500,000,000 in the decade ending with 1923.

While our trade relations with Mexico have always been good, says the *Trade Record* of The National City Bank of New York, they quite naturally improved after the beginning of the war in Europe from which Mexico had formerly drawn a considerable percentage of her imports. In the year prior to the opening of the war, the calendar year 1913, Mexico took only 48% of her imports from the United States although she was sending us 76% of her exports, but with the difficulties and dangers attending trans-Atlantic commerce during the war she developed the habit of buying a larger share of her imports from the United States and in 1920 she took 75% of her imports from this country as against 48% in the year preceding the war and sent us 88% of her exports as against 76% in the pre-war year.

The latest available figures indicate that the imports from Mexico in the calendar year 1923 will be about \$140,000,000 and the exports thereto about \$120,000,000, bringing our total trade with Mexico in 1923 up to the quarter of a billion line against about 125 million dollars in 1913. In fact, the percentage which the United States supplies of the imports of Mexico is greater than its share in the imports of any other important country.

What are the articles forming this big trade between the United States and Mexico? The merchandise which we buy from Mexico is chiefly manufacturing material and tropical foodstuffs, and the exports which we send to her are chiefly manufactures. In the calendar year 1922 we took from Mexico about 6,000,000 pounds of hides and skins, 373,000 pounds of rubber, 20,000,000 pounds of cotton, nearly a half million dollars worth of mahogany lumber, about \$75,000,000 worth of crude petroleum, nearly \$8,000,000 worth of copper, and 38,000,000 pounds of coffee. On the export side we sent her over a million pounds of bacon and hams, 5½ million dollars worth of lard, \$2,000,000 worth of eggs, nearly 3,000,000 pounds of canned salmon, about \$2,000,000 worth of boots and shoes, a half million pounds of rice, nearly \$2,000,000 worth of flour, a million pounds of raisins, 6,000,000 pounds of refined sugar, 3½ million pounds of raw cotton, about 20,000,000 yards of cotton cloth, 1½ million dollars worth of lumber, 3,000,000 pounds of paper, over \$2,000,000 worth of refined petroleum, 6,000,000 pounds of tin plate, 14,000,000 pounds of wire, \$5,000,000 worth of automobiles, and \$1,000,000 worth of tires.

65 Million a Year for Diamonds

Diamonds imported into the United States in the calendar year 1923 exceeded those of any year except 1919. The total value of diamonds of all classes imported in the 10 months of 1923 for which figures are available is, according to the *Trade Record* of The National City Bank of New York, \$52,000,000, and should the figures for the months of November and December equal those of October they would bring the year's total to about \$65,000,000 for the diamonds alone while if pearls and other material of this character were included the total importations of "precious stones" in 1923 would approximate \$82,000,000 in 1923 against \$68,000,000 in 1922, and \$105,000,000 in the calendar year 1919, the high record year of imports of this character.

That the "precious stone habit" is a growing one with the people of this country is indicated by figures compiled for the *Trade Record* which show that the total imports of "precious stones" of all classes have grown from \$15,000,000 in the fiscal year 1900 to \$34,000,000 in 1905, \$48,000,000 in 1910, 51½ million dollars in the calendar year 1916 and \$105,000,000 in 1919.

While a very large proportion of the diamond imports are the product of African mines, most of them reach us from Europe, especially those which come in condition ready for setting. In the 10 months ending with October the cut diamond imports aggregated 44½ million dollars, of which 24½ millions came to this country from Belgium, 17½ millions from Netherlands, and from France and Great Britain about 1 million each.

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Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

H. F. MACNAIR, PH. D.

Professor of History and Government, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: The U. S. Boxer Indemnity Balance

References: Pp. 341-3

Questions: 1. What was the total sum promised by China to the U. S. in payment for damages in 1900? 2. How much of this has actually been paid, and for what purposes? 3. How many students have been aided? 4. How large a proportion remains yet unpaid? 5. What criticisms have been made of the administration of Tsing Hua College? Are these fair criticisms? 6. What propositions are being made for expending the remainder of the Indemnity? 7. What is the Hwai River Valley conservancy scheme? 8. What recommendations have been made by the Associated American Chambers of Commerce? 9. Why is it argued that Americans should be represented on any Board which has the spending of Indemnity money? Why should business men as well as missionaries be represented? 10. What precedent is quoted in defense of the recommendation made here?

Topic 2: "The Crime of the Foreign Concessions"

References: Pp. 343, 344-51

Questions: 1. What is the editorial point of view on the two articles dealing with the Foreign Concessions? 2. Why is Tientsin so crowded with Chinese officials? Does the same apply to Shanghai? Why? 3. Name several well-known Chinese ex-officials who reside in the Treaty Ports. 4. What can you say as to the price of real estate, and the rates of rent in these Concessions? 5. What was the object of the Chinese Law of Nationality? When was it passed? 6. What is the State Consent Clause?

7. What is the effect of renouncing Chinese citizenship? 8. How may it be effected? Why may it be considered desirable? 9. What are Certificates of Nationality, and Certificates of Protection? 10. What has been the attitude of the Consular officials in Shanghai toward these? 11. Discuss the work of Messrs. Blackburn and Tenney on this subject. 12. How has this matter been settled for the time being? 13. What is the international significance of this whole question? What may be some of the results?

Topic 3: Governor-General Wood and the Filipinos.

References: P. 366

Questions: 1. What measures have been taken by the Filipino Legislature to embarrass Governor-General Wood? 2. What lies at the root of this trouble? 3. What is an auditor, and what trouble is there now in the islands over this position? 4. What is likely to be the outcome of this difficulty in the Philippines?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: The Szechwan Military Conference

References: P. 353

Questions: 1. Who is the leading man in Szechuen at present? 2. What need is there for a Military Conference? 3. What is a *de facto* government? 4. What is Yang Sen doing at present? 5. What can you say as to the financial and monetary conditions in Szechwan at present?

Topic 2: The Vice-Presidency of the Northern Government

Reference: Pp. 364, 366

Questions: 1. Is there a Vice-president of China now? Explain fully. 2. What

are the rumors current as to President Tsao's health? 3. Does General Wu Pei-fu wish the vice-presidency? Why?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1: The Salt Administration

References: Pp. 351-2

Questions: 1. How was the Salt Administration conducted prior to 1909? 2. What was the relation of the Viceroy and Governors to the salt administration. 3. What was the average sum received by the Peking Gov't prior to 1909? 4. What was the position of Sir Richard Dane from 1913-1918, and how did it happen he was appointed to this position? Who is his successor? 5. Why was the Salt Administration reorganized in 1913? 6. Why is the principle of uniform taxation of salt a good one? 7. What can you say of the salt revenues in recent years? 8. Of what significance is this?

Topic 2: Raising \$3,000,000 for the New Year

References: P. 364

Questions: 1. Who is minister of Finance now? 2. Why has there been talk of impeaching him? 3. Who is Inspector-General of the Chinese Customs? 4. What sources of revenue are available for the New Year? 5. How large a sum is needed?

Topic 3: The Business Outlook in the United States

References: Pp. 368, 370

Questions: 1. What is meant by the phrase "easy money conditions"? 2. What was the general condition of world trade at the end of the year 1923? 3. What is the effect on business conditions in America of a year of Presidential election? 4. Summarize the conditions in the United States which show that country to be in good financial condition.

Topic 4: Sound Money and Sound Credit in the Far East

References: P. 370

Questions: 1. Of what economic importance is it that China and India import large quantities of silver? 2. What is the meaning of the term "soft money"? 3. What is the difference between false and true credit? 4. What warning has Mr. Moreton Frewen issued in reference to silver in finance? Explain

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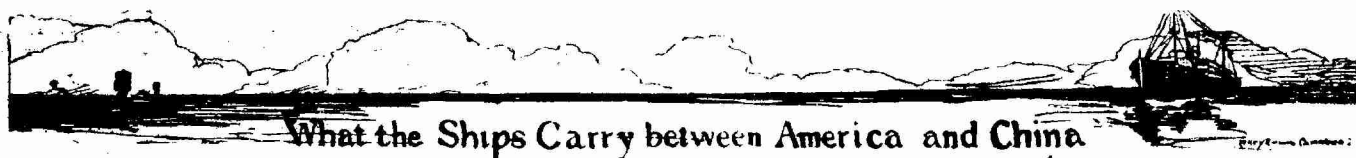
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S. S. Empress of Asia, January 12.	Wild, other Ports, Bls. 65	65.72	Beans	13	Wild, other Ports, Bls. 30	30.14			
To Newton.	Tea, Green:		Egg, Albumen, Moist	693	Silk, Raw, not Filature:				
Silk, Waste:	Young Hyson, other		Egg Whole, Frozen	939	Wild, other Ports, Bls. 10	10.02			
Shanghai, Bls. 22	Ports	Pls. 1	Egg, Yolk, Dried	27	Cotton, Raw, Bls. 908	3,402			
Other Ports, Bls. 8	Cotton, Raw, Bls. 8	32	Egg, Yolk, Moist	968	Feathers	24			
To Baltimore.	Feathers	102	Feathers	216	Hair, Human	Pls. 100			
Straw Braid, White	Hair, Horse	56	Intestines, Pigs, Salted	2	Intestines, Pigs, Salted	6			
To Boston.	Straw Braid, Mottled	20	Intestines, Sheep's Salted	4	Sheep's	15			
Cotton, Raw, Bls.	White	68	Paper Cuttings	742	Rhubarb	50			
164	Skin Clothing, Lamb	Pcs. 960	Walnuts, Kernels	188	Straw Braid, White	Bls. 311			
Walnuts, Kernels	Skin, Fox	885	Umbrellas	Pcs. 7,870	Wool, Sheep's	1,735			
To Darby:	Kid	5,200	Carpets	Hk. Tls. 907	Skin Clothing, Lamb	Pcs. 2,500			
Silk, Waste:	Marmot	14,000	To Los Angeles.		Mats, Dog	5,000			
Shanghai, Bls. 28	Rabbit	10,000	Carpets	Hk. Tls. 1,147	Goat, Untanned	111,330			
To Reading, Penn.	Wolf	219	To Santa Rosa,		Lamb	2,500			
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:	Musk	Taelis. 317	Carpets	Hk. Tls. 701	Marmot	26,724			
White, Shanghai, Bls.	Carpets	Hk. Tls. 838	To Philadelphia.		Rabbit	5,000			
5	S. S. Korea Maru, January 7.		Hair, Horse	Pls. 40	Weasel	16,600			
To Buffalo.	From U. S. A.		Hair, Horse Tail	41	Umbrellas	1,000			
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:	Carbon, Black	Pls. 176	To Boston:		Carpets	Hk. Tls. 36,285			
Shanghai, White Bls. 5	Leather, Patent	1	Cotton, Raw, 1 ls. 86	337	S. S. Hawaiian, January 9.				
To Chicago.	Tobacco, Leaf	7,693	To Kansas City:		From U. S. A.				
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:	Cigarettes	Mille. 80,000	ea, Black, Hankow	2	Flour, Wheat	Pls. 49,843			
White, Shanghai, Bls. 10	Treasure, Silver Bars		Tea, Green		Wheat	45,000			
Umbrellas	; Hk. Tls. 1,295,297		unpowder, Ningpo	198	S. S. City of Cambridge, January 9.				
To New York:	S. S. President Wilson, January 16.		To Chicago:		From U. S. A.				
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:	To San Francisco.		Intestines, Pigs, Salted	147	Cotton, Goods, Unclassed Yds.	446			
White, other Ports,	Silk Piece Goods	Pls. 3,96	Intestines, Sheep's Salted	71	Brass Tubes	Pls. 14			
Bls. 520	Tea, Black, Kiukiang	24	To New York.		Iron Defective Wire	429			
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:	Tea, Black, other Ports	38	Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		Nails, Wire	750			
White, Shanghai, Bls.	Tea, Green:		White, Other Ports,		Pipe Fittings	30			
45	Gunpowder, Ningpo	73	Bls. 435	437.94	Sheets	870			
Silk, Raw, not Re-reeled & not Steam	Young Hyson, Other	2	Silk, Raw Steam Filature:		Tubes	1,164			
Filature:	Ports	1	White, Shanghai, Bls. 65	65.04	Iron Galvanized:				
Yellow, Hankow, Bls. 30	Hyson, Kiukiang	1	other Ports, Bls. 33	33.24	Pipe Fittings	15			
Silk, Raw, Filature:	Cotton, Raw, Bls. 125	431	Silk, Raw, Filature:		Sheets, Plain	1,651			

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(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

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U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.
U. S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, William A. Chapman.

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DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.
PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T. B. Dunn.

TIENTSIN :

SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 12 Noon of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court, whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. International Law, 33 Corpus Juris.
2. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris, 299-331.
3. Extraterritorial Cases.
4. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
5. U. S. Rev. Stats., secs. 4083-4131 (Act of Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179.)
6. China Court Regulations.
7. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING BOARD: { W. W. Blume
Roland S. Haskell
Walter Chalaire

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Judgments and Orders:

- Jan. 30, 1924, Cause No. 2302, E. Greenfield v. L. Slegman; judgment for plaintiff.
- " 31, " Remedial Code, Order modifying existing procedure as to applicants for admission to the bar.
- " 31, " Cause No 2226, Geo. A. Mayer v. L. D. Kearny, et al.; order for distribution of assets.
- " 31, " " " 2324, In re American Manufacturing Company of China, Inc.; order for distribution of assets.
- Feb. 2, " Tientsin Consular Court, In re Gertrude C. MacDougall's estate; order authorizing closing of administration.
- " 2, " Cause No. 2380, In re John Herrick McMichael's will; order admitting will to probate and appointing executor.
- " 4, " " " 1945, Chemische Fabrik v. Int. Bank et al.; judgment for plaintiff.

Miscellaneous Filings:

- Jan. 30, 1924, Cause No. 2362, Nordisk Fjerfabrik Ltd. v. Brewster & Co.; praecipe for execution

EMIL S. FISCHER, Plaintiff, vs. CHARLES STONE, Defendant
WOO YUNG CHONG, First Intervenor,
ALICE RUDE HANSEN, Second Intervenor.

(continued from last week)

Do not forget that our marriage contract was not made with the sanction of the Court and is therefore void. I will never acknowledge a contract which as I know now is a clandestine one and which I was induced to sign under undue influence. If you will not stick to the bargain agreed by you, I will have the contract examined in Court." (Ex. 1.)

It will be seen that this invokes a clause of the marriage settlement and embodies a "demand" for its fulfillment. But it is elementary that one cannot be heard to repudiate a contract while claiming benefits thereunder.⁴ Besides it is only "if you will not stick to the bargain" that intention to repudiate is indicated. In other words, it is conditional and in the nature of a warning.

As to the remaining portion, it is not true that the contract was "void" because "not made with the sanction of the court." That was only one of the modes of legalizing such a settlement and it is conceded that, by the law under which it was executed:

"The contract is binding and has been binding on him (her) ever since (s)he attained twenty-one, unless (s)he proves the contrary by repudiating it within a reasonable time."⁵

Nor is there any proof of the "undue influence" suggested nor any claim that plaintiff was connected therewith. And as this is the only communication claimed to have been sent plaintiff on the subject, as it was written more than four months after the second intervenor became twenty-one, and as it invokes the benefits of the marriage settlement, we must regard this letter as approaching more nearly a ratification than a repudiation.

The second communication (Ex. o) was written some two weeks later (December 11, 1913) and was addressed to her guardian. The first and last paragraphs, which are the material ones, read:

"I beg to inform you that I positively refuse to transfer my property of Burkill Road to Mr. Fischer, and I refuse also to acknowledge by a signature the art. 6 of the Marriage Contract signed on the 14th. May 1912, by me, under the undue influence of Mr. Benjamin Pincus Bonas, when I was an infant. **

My last offer is the rent of my Burkill Road property during 5 years or a lump sum of Tael Ten thousand (10,000), which offer, Mr. Fischer was willing to accept some time ago."

Here again, it would seem, the contract as a whole is not repudiated. She merely announces her refusal to carry out one of its requirements, while apparently retaining all benefits. It is true that she elsewhere repeats the error that the contract is "unlawful" for want of judicial sanction, but she closes by offering "a lump sum of Tls. 10,000." She had previously on Oct. 12 and Nov. 22 of the same year, made two offers (Ex. H. & I.) to plaintiff, thru the Austrian Consul

4. Cyc. XXII, 615 note 20.

5. Lord Lindley, M. R., in Viditz v. O'Hagan, L. R. (1900) 2 Ch. 87.

Jan. 30, 1924, Cause No. 1506,	The Fur & Wool Trading Co. (D. Biedermann) Ltd. v. Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd.; praecipe for subpoenas; subpoenas issued.
" 30, " Corp'n. " 155,	The Vitrolite Construction Company of Shanghai; articles of incorporation.
" 30, " Cause " 2137,	In re Bertha Z. Schrack's will; final account; petition for closing administration; receipt.
" 31, " Corp'n. " 156,	Eisler, Reeves & Murphy, Limited; articles of incorporation.
" 31, " Cause " 2042,	In re Charles L. Colman's will; objection to report of executrix; notice of motion.
" 31, " " " 2380,	In re John Herrick McMichael's will; petition; deposition.
" 31, " " " 1486,	F. T. Kiang v. C. J. Kosel; writ of execution issued.
" 31, " " " 2362,	Nordisk Fjerfabrik Ltd. v. Brewster & Co.; writ of execution issued.
" 31, " " " 2364,	Paul W. Kelly v. Asiatic Motors Inc.; demurrer to amended complaint.
" 31, " " " 2314,	In re Annie G. M. Lincoln's will; inventory.
" 31, " " " 2175,	L. G. Husar v. Pacific Mail S/S Co.; notice of motion.
Feb. 1, " " " 2175,	L. G. Husar v. U. S. Shipping Board et al.; amended complaint; alias summons issued; defendant's exception to amended complaint.
" 1, " " " 2381,	Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd. v. J. Creveling; complaint; summons issued; marshal's return of summons.
" 1, " " " 2363,	U. S. v. Vincent F. Bulgarelli; marshal's return of final commitment.
" 1, " " " 2369,	U. S. v. Richard W. Morris; marshal's return of final commitment.
" 1, " " " 2364,	Paul W. Kelly v. Asiatic Motors Inc.; motion.
" 1, " " " 1506,	Fur & Wool Trading Co. (D. Biedermann) Ltd. v. Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd.; marshal's return of subpoenas.
" 1, " " " 2380,	In re John Herrick McMichael's will; deposition.
" 2, " " " 2361,	The Dunlop Rubber Co. (China) Ltd. v. H. R. Emery, etc.; marshal's return of summons.
" 2, " " " 2175,	L. G. Husar v. U. S. Shipping Board et al.; marshal's return of alias summons.
" 2, " " " 2382,	U. S. v. A. P. Pattison; motion to release defendant.
" 2, " " " 2342,	In re estate of Charles M. Hoy; inventory.
" 2, " " " 2378,	Tong Jack Hing v. Philippine American Import & Export Co.; demurrer.
" 2, " " " 2053,	In re assignment of Cosmos Commercial corporation; auditor's report.

(By the Commissioner)

Jan. 31, 1924, Sp. Pro. No. 24, In re coroner's inquest on the body of E. V. Bray; oath of jurors; verdict; jurors' discharge.

General, of the income from this property for five years on condition that "all rights" therein should then "di(re)vert back" to her. This offer of Dec. 11 was evidently a renewal of the others in somewhat different from but with the same object, viz. the release of plaintiff's claim (which is thus recognized) to the property. This last offer was the one which plaintiff accepted and the agreement thus made was embodied into the mortgage which plaintiff now seeks to enforce. But the point which is here most pertinent is that, by executing it, both parties are substituting something for the marriage settlement which is again recognized.

More than six weeks after the last of these offers and more than six months after she became twenty-one, the second intervenor claims to have written two of the trustees under her mother's will as follows:

"Please take notice that I hereby repudiate the Marriage Contract signed by me on the 14th May 1912, when I was under age. The reasons for such repudiation will be given in due time by my lawyer at Shanghai." (Ex. n.)

One of these trustees, when called as a witness and asked (II, 260) if he remembered "having received such a letter" answered "I think so." But his answers immediately following seem to throw doubt on this for he says, in answer to the question:

"Q With reference to the matter of the marriage settlement which was signed by both Mr. and Mrs. Fischer at the time of their marriage, when did you first learn that Mrs. Fischer had repudiated that marriage settlement agreement?

A I do not remember she has repudiated the marriage settlement. * *

Q When did you first learn that she had repudiated this?

A I remember when she came to our house she said she would not go back to her husband, there could not be anything plainer than this.

Q What was said about settlement of the property?

A Nothing was discussed. I did not think about the property". (II, 260)

At any rate it is not claimed that this was ever brought to plaintiff's notice which would seem to have been necessary.⁶ Moreover, it has been held⁷ that a repudiation more than six months after attaining majority (as this was, under English Law) is ineffective.

But the conclusive fact seems to be that this intervenor did not follow up this alleged repudiation. She did not, in other words, thenceforth proceed on the theory that plaintiff had no rights whatever in the disputed property; but she continued her offer of Tls. 10,000. and within about three weeks executed the Notarial Act (Abschrift, Ex. K.) of Feb. 18, 1914, which embodied the acceptance of that offer and provided for the mortgage here sued upon.

Now this Notarial Act was a very formal and important document. It was executed before the Austrian Consul General, sitting as a "court of guardianship" and was "officially approved," thus removing the one objection which the wife had urged against the marriage settlement. And this latter was expressly recognized in the Notarial Act which provided (par. I):

6. Betts v. Carroll, 6 Mo. App., 518.

7. Jones v. Jones, 46 Ia. 466; Hoover v. Plow Co., 55 Ia. 668, 8 N. W. 658.



CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up														(Main Line)														Nanking to Shanghai North—Down														S.N.L. Night Express T.P.L. Express
STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	S.N.L. T.P.L. Express Mail	3rd & 4th	Local	S.N.L. T.P.L. Fast Express	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R. S.	STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Ex-press M.	Local	T.P.L. Mail	S.N.L. Night Express T.P.L. Express														
Shanghai North d.		7.00	7.15	7.35	9.30	9.50	12.10	12.30	15.25	17.15	17.45	19.35	23.30	Peking " d.											9.05																	
Nansiang " d.		7.28	7.45	8.03	"	10.31	12.41	12.58	16.01	17.47	18.15	20.08	0.02	Tientsin East " a											13.00		14.35	9.35														
Soochow " d.		8.59		9.41	11.14	12.53		14.43	18.24	19.39			1.39	Do, d.														10.00														
Wushu " d.	7.00	9.59		10.44	12.02	14.12		15.38	19.34	20.36			2.38	Tientsin Central d.											13.20			10.50														
Changchow " d.		8.14	10.56		11.41	12.49	15.28	16.38		21.38			3.42	Do, d.											21.57			19.50														
Tsanyang " d.		9.30	11.52			13.38	16.28	17.38					5.34	Tsinanfu " d.												6.51		6.00														
Chinkiang " d.		10.31	12.49			14.22	17.34	18.33					7.20	Hsuehowfu " d.											14.58		18.49	16.02														
Nanking " a	12.30	14.21			15.43	19.35		20.02					8.50	Pukow " a											15.50		16.15	23.00														
Pukow " a													10.00	Nanking " d.											17.29			0.52														
Hsuehowfu " d.													11.00	Chinkiang " d.											18.57			2.41														
Tsinanfu " d.													12.00	Tsanyang " d.											19.43		21.52	3.53														
Tientsin Central d.													13.00	Changchow " d.											20.32			4.58														
Do, d.													14.00	Wushu " d.		7.20	8.22		10.59	12.00	12.44	14.32			19.43		21.52	3.53														
Tientsin East " a													15.00	Soochow " d.		8.21	9.39		12.54	14.02	15.25	16.31			20.32			4.58														
Do, d.													16.00	Nansiang " d.		8.15	10.33	11.34	14.33	16.03	17.45	18.18			21.43		20.35	6.26														
Peking " a													17.00	Shanghai North a		8.42	11.00	12.05	13.30	15.00	16.30	18.45			18.10		21.05	6.50														
Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up														(Branch Line)														Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down														
Woosung Forts d.	6.45	8.15	9.40	11.05	12.30	13.55	15.20	16.45	18.10	19.35	21.00	22.25	23.50	1.15	Shanghai North d.	6.00	7.30	9.00	10.25	11.50	13.15	14.40	16.05	17.30	18.55	20.20	21.45	23.10	0.35													
Kiangwan " d.	7.10	8.40	10.05	11.31	12.55	14.20	15.46	17.10	18.35	20.00	21.25	22.50	0.15	1.10	Tientsun " d.	6.05	7.35	9.05	10.30	11.55	13.20	14.45	16.10	17.35	19.00	20.25	21.50	23.15	0.40													
Kiangwan " d.	7.16	8.46	10.11	11.37	13.01	14.26	15.52	17.16	18.41	20.06	21.31	22.56	0.21	1.46	Kiangwan " d.	6.12	7.42	9.12	10.37	12.02	13.27	14.52	16.17	17.42	19.07	20.32	21.57	23.22	0.47													
Shanghai North a	7.20	8.50	10.15	11.41	13.05	14.30	15.56	17.20	18.45	20.10	21.35	23.00	0.25	1.50	Woosung Forts a	6.35	8.06	9.35	11.00	12.25	13.50	15.15	16.40	18.05	19.30	20.55	22.20	23.45	1.10													
R. Restaurant Cars.														* These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday														S. Sleeping Cars														

R. Restaurant Cars.

* These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday

S. Sleeping Cars

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North-Zahkou (Main Line)										Zahkou-Shanghai North Up									
STATIONS	Fast	Ex-press	2nd	Fast	Fast	Local	Local	Night Ex-press	STATIONS	Local	Fast	Ex-press	Local	2nd	Fast	Fast	Night Ex-press		
Shanghai North dep.		8.00	9.00	13.20	15.35			19.15	Zahkou d.			7.15		8.40	13.20	15.05	18.00		
Jessfield d.		8.15	9.16	13.36	15.51			19.30	Hangchow d.			7.40		9.15	13.50	15.35	18.25		
Slocawel d.		8.21	9.23	13.43	15.58			19.36	Changgan d.			8.29		10.45	15.00	16.50	19.14		
L'hw Junction d.		8.35	9.40	14.00	16.15			19.50	Yehsah d.			9.00		11.53	15.37	17.32	19.45		
									Kashing d.			7.15		12.50	16.24	18.10	20.24		
Shanghai South d.		8.08	9.05	13.35	15.50	17.5	18.15	19.30	Kashai d.			7.39		13.26	16.52		20.46		
Lungkwa Junction arr.		8.23	9.23	13.43	15.58	17.53	18.33	19.33	Sungkiang d.			8.37		14.42	17.49		21.42		
Sungkiang d.		9.14	10.50	14.46	17.10			20.29	Lungkwa Junction d.	8.37	9.37	11.57	13.52	16.07	18.12		22.27		
Kashai d.		10.01	11.57	15.43	18.08			21.16	Shanghai South a.	8.55	9.55	11.55	14.10	16.35	19.00		22.45		
Kashing d.	7.05	10.31	12.40	16.16	18.30			21.46											
Yehsah d.	7.45	11.02	13.32	16.56				22.17	L'hw Junction d.		9.39	11.32		15.50	18.40		22.22		
Changgan d.	8.31	11.36	14.23	17.40				22.51	Slocawel d.		9.49	11.40		15.59	18.49		22.30		
Hangchow d.	9.43	12.30	16.00	18.50				23.45	Jessfield d.		9.56	11.46		16.06	18.56		22.36		
Zahkou arr.	10.05	12.45	16.30	19.10				24.00	Shanghai North a.		10.10	12.00		16.20	19.10		22.50		

Konzenchiao-Zahkou

(Kiangshoo Branch Line)

Zahkou-Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao d.	6.50	8.45	10.45	13.45	15.05	17.30	22.55
Konshangmu d.	7.05	9.00	11.00	14.00	15.20	17.45	23.10
Hangchow d.	7.14	9.11	11.11			17.56	
Zahkou arr.	7.32	9.30	11.30			18.15	

Zahkou d.	7.45	9.49	12.00			18.30	
Hangchow d.	8.00	10.11	12.21	14.20	15.51	18.51	23.51
Konshangmu d.	8.17	10.22	12.32	14.31	16.02	19.02	0.02
Konzenchiao arr.	8.30	10.35	12.45	14.44	16.15	19.15	0.15